

EXHIBIT A

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

1

1 Volume:
2 Pages: 1 - 132
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3 COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

4 Suffolk, ss. Superior Court
No. 04-2012-F

5

6 MICHAEL WATSON, INDIVIDUALLY
7 AND AS FATHER AND NEXT FRIEND
OF JOHN WATSON,

8 Plaintiffs

9 vs.

10 PARTNER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

11 Defendant

12

13 Deposition of MICHAEL WATSON, a witness

14 called on behalf of the Defendant, pursuant

15 to the Massachusetts Rules of Civil

16 Procedure, before Rosamond K. Marcy, a

17 Certified Shorthand/Registered Professional

18 Reporter and Notary Public in and for the

19 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at the Off:

20 of Sugarman, Rogers, Barshak & Cohen, P.C.

21 101 Merrimac Street, Boston, Massachusetts

22 02114, commencing at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday

23 August 4, 2005.

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1 A. Yes.

2 Q. When were you introduced to Kenny? Was
3 it in the fall of '88?

4 A. Oh, no. I have known him longer,
5 probably since 1984.

6 Q. Did you have any carpentry experience
7 before the fall of '88 when you went to
8 work for Fellsway Cabinets?

9 A. No.

10 Q. In the job with Fellsway Cabinets did
11 you operate any power tools?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Which ones?

14 A. Table saws, routers, belt sanders, jig
15 saws, Sawzall, drill presses, lathes.

16 Q. Portable circular saws, so-called skill
17 saws?

18 A. From time to time, yes.

19 Q. How about radial saws?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. I assume you didn't use any chain saws
22 making cabinets?

23 A. No.

24 Q. The power tools and saws that you have

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1 just described were the ones that you
2 used in your job making cabinets for
3 Fellsway Cabinets.

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. You had that job for about two years?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. What happened to the business?

8 A. The economy wasn't doing too great for
9 that kind of stuff at the time. They
10 were struggling and at that point I
11 sought other employment.

12 Q. During the time that you were working
13 for Fellsway Cabinets you hadn't started
14 taking courses at U.Mass. yet.

15 A. No.

16 Q. Do I understand correctly that before
17 the fall of 1988 you hadn't operated any
18 of these power tools that you used in
19 your job at Fellsway Cabinets, is that
20 right?

21 A. Most of them, no. Have I operated a
22 drill before? I would say yes on bikes
23 and things like that but on any regular
24 basis I couldn't tell you. I was a

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1 little boy. Most of them, no, I haven't
2 operated them.

3 Q. Who owned the equipment that you used in
4 your job at Fellsway Cabinets?

5 A. Kenny.

6 Q. Have you yourself personally ever owned
7 any power tools?

8 A. Oh, yes.

9 Q. Do you own any now?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Tell me about the power tools that you
12 have owned.

13 A. Drills, circular saws such as a skill
14 saw, miter saws, jig saws, Sawzalls. I
15 think that's about it for what I owned.

16 Q. When did you own these tools that you
17 just mentioned?

18 A. A little bit after the accident in 2002
19 I pretty much sold them all.

20 Q. When did you first own them?

21 A. Going back to 1988 some of them. When I
22 worked in a cabinet shop I acquired my
23 own tools.

24 Q. Did you have a shop?

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1 A. No.

2 Q. What did you do with the tools that you
3 used, the skill saws, miter saws, jig
4 saws, Sawzalls?

5 A. I mostly used them around the house,
6 repairs around the house.

7 Q. Did you build any cabinets or other
8 woodworking pieces?

9 A. Not at home. I have always used the
10 shop. I never built any cabinets at
11 home.

12 Q. What shop, the shop at Fellsway
13 Cabinets?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. You used the Fellsway Cabinets shop to
16 build some cabinets for your home?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Let me go back to when you started the
19 job with Fellsway Cabinets. During the
20 early period when you were working there
21 did you get any training in the use of
22 these various power tools?

23 A. By training you mean showing me how to
24 use them?

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1 Q. Did you get instructions or training?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. From whom?

4 A. Various people working at the shop,
5 Kenny in particular.

6 Q. What did Kenny teach you about using
7 these power tools?

8 A. They were different tools.

9 Q. Did he demonstrate the use of the
10 various tools to you?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Did he or anybody else at Fellsway
13 Cabinets give you Owners Manuals for any
14 of the tools to read?

15 A. Not to my knowledge.

16 Q. I imagine that the tools that you owned
17 yourself came with Owners Manuals.

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Did you read any of them?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Do you remember, for example, reading
22 the Owners Manual for the skill saw that
23 you had?

24 A. Particularly, no.

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1 Q. What was your practice as far as whether
2 you would read the Owners Manuals that
3 accompanied the tools that you yourself
4 owned?

5 A. You mean the general type of how I read
6 an Owners Manual?

7 Q. Did you read them cover to cover?

8 A. Yes, for the most part. I buy a tool
9 and I don't know how to work it. No one
10 has ever showed me and they have
11 different functions and speeds. Yeah,
12 usually.

13 Q. That was your practice.

14 A. Yes, for the most part.

15 Q. Describe in your own words who gave you
16 instruction at Fellsway Cabinets and
17 what instruction you got in the use of
18 the power tools that they had.

19 MR. TOBIN: Objection. You
20 can answer if you understand.

21 A. That's a vague question.

22 Q. Let's start with the table saw. You
23 used table saws.

24 A. Yes.

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1 Q. Did anybody show you how to use a table
2 saw at Fellsway Cabinets?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. What instructions did you get in the use
5 of table saws?

6 A. Particularly how to work the wood going
7 through and how to do it safely. A
8 table saw can come back at you and pull
9 your hand into the blade so they showed
10 me the position for my hands. I can
11 remember actually being shown how to
12 work the guide. You have to be very
13 careful and go straight.

14 Q. Was there more than one table saw that
15 you used at Fellsway Cabinets?

16 A. No, only one.

17 Q. Did it have a blade guard?

18 A. I don't remember.

19 Q. Do you remember the make and model of
20 the saw?

21 A. I don't.

22 Q. You used a radial saw on the job?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Do you remember the make and model of

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1 that?

2 A. I don't. I could guess.

3 Q. Was it a 10-inch or a 12-inch?

4 A. I don't remember.

5 Q. What instruction did you receive in the
6 use of the radial arm saw?

7 A. I don't remember that.

8 Q. Was that from Kenny?

9 A. It would have been, yes.

10 Q. Was he the person who instructed you in
11 the use of the table saw?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. There was a skill saw that you used also
14 on the job?

15 A. From time to time, yes.

16 Q. Did you get some instruction in the use
17 of the skill saw?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Who gave you that instruction?

20 A. Kenny.

21 Q. What did he tell you about how to use
22 skill saws?

23 A. I know he told me to make sure what I am
24 doing was on a solid surface because

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1 it's a temperamental saw. It was a
2 dangerous tool. Making sure you get a
3 straight cut, really.

4 Q. What did he tell you about using the
5 skill saw on a solid surface? Why did
6 he tell you to do that?

7 A. Because it had a tendency to bind and
8 kick back.

9 Q. Did you ever before December 5, 2001
10 have an accident using a power tool?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Did you ever have a near miss?

13 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

14 A. No.

15 Q. What type of cabinets did you make at
16 that job at Fellsway Cabinets or what
17 woodworking?

18 A. A lot of kitchen cabinets.

19 Q. Did you do other woodworking besides
20 making cabinets?

21 A. Very little. From time to time a
22 specialty would come through but it was
23 predominately the cabinet making.

24 Q. Would it be fair to say that by the end

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1 A. I believe it had to be 1998.

2 Q. So for about two years.

3 A. Approximately, yes.

4 Q. What did you do after that?

5 A. Laborers' Union Local 223.

6 Q. What made you decide to switch from the
7 Painters' Union to a laborers' union?

8 A. The work was closer. The Big Dig was
9 very up and running at that point and it
10 took me two minutes to get to work as
11 opposed to an hour on Deer Island.

12 Q. Tell me about the jobs you had from the
13 time you joined the Laborers' Union in
14 1998.

15 A. The first one I worked was at Lafayette
16 Place in downtown Boston. I worked for
17 a plastering company.

18 Q. What did you do for them?

19 A. Our job was to mix the plaster and
20 supply them with the materials where
21 they needed them, basically set up their
22 plasterers' job so they could work.

23 Q. What was the name of the company?

24 A. Cape Cod Plasterers.

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1 Q. For how long did you have that job?

2 A. About four months.

3 Q. Did you use any power tools?

4 A. With them, no.

5 Q. What is the next job you had?

6 A. I went to work for J. Cashman working in
7 the Fort Point Channel area near the
8 Post Office.

9 Q. J. Cashman is a big contractor on the
10 Big Dig.

11 A. Yes. He specializes in pile-driving
12 work, that type of work but that's not
13 what I was really doing.

14 Q. What were you doing?

15 A. General laborer's work, setting up,
16 doing cleaning, jack-hammering, a lot of
17 chipping. I did some pile work, built
18 lagging walls, pile drivers.

19 Q. Did you use any construction saws?

20 A. Chain saws from time to time. On the
21 lagging walls.

22 Q. What type of chain saw?

23 A. Stihl and we had Husqvarna.

24 Q. So working for J. Cashman you used chain

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1 saws and they were Stihl and Husqvarna.

2 A. Yes, both gas-operated.

3 Q. What would you do with those chain saws?

4 A. Cut the wood that you use for the

5 lagging walls.

6 Q. How long did you work for Cashman?

7 A. Six months.

8 Q. That takes us up to when, '99 sometime?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. What was your next job through the

11 Laborers' Union?

12 A. I worked for Trevi Icos.

13 Q. What type of company is that?

14 A. They primarily do slurry panels.

15 Q. What the concrete gets poured into?

16 A. The walls in the tunnel. Not the finish
17 walls, the actual footing walls.

18 Q. What did you do for them?

19 A. Poured a lot of concrete. Keeping the
20 area clean. They do a lot of digging
21 and ensuring the area stays clean,
22 really. There are a lot of trucks
23 coming in and out and making sure the
24 trucks get in and out. When the

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1 concrete comes, you pour concrete until
2 the wall is finished. I poured a lot of
3 concrete.

4 Q. Did you use any tools?

5 A. Air tools, pneumatic tools.

6 Q. No saws.

7 A. No saws.

8 Q. How long did you work for Trevi Icos?

9 A. About a year.

10 Q. This gets us up to sometime in 2000.

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What was the next job you had through
13 the Laborers' Union?

14 A. I worked chipping brick at U.Mass.

15 Boston, Chapman.

16 Q. What does Chapman do?

17 A. They are a waterproofing company.

18 Q. What did you do for them?

19 A. Chipped brick.

20 Q. Did you use any tools?

21 A. Drills.

22 Q. How long did you work for them?

23 A. A couple of months, three months, maybe.

24 Q. What was the next job you had?

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1 A. Modern Continental.

2 Q. When did you start working for Modern
3 Continental?

4 A. The spring of 2001.

5 Q. Did you work for them right up until
6 December 5, 2001 when you had your
7 accident?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. When you worked for Modern Continental
10 was it always on the Big Dig?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. It wasn't some other construction
13 project.

14 A. No.

15 Q. What was Modern Continental's role as a
16 contractor on the Big Dig?

17 A. During the time I was working for them
18 they were the general contractors.

19 Q. During the time you worked for Modern
20 Continental was it always on one site of
21 the Big Dig?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Where was that site?

24 A. Atlantic Avenue.

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1 hammers. I think that's about it.

2 Q. Would it be fair to say that before your
3 accident, both on the Modern Continental
4 job and other jobs that you had had, you
5 had had a lot of experience climbing up
6 and down ladders of various types?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Describe the saw that you were using
9 when you were injured on December 5,
10 2001.

11 A. It's approximately two feet long. It
12 has a foot long saw blade on one end
13 with a guard partially surrounding it.
14 From the blade to the other end is a
15 rectangular-type shape and the very last
16 portion of it is a handle to hold with a
17 trigger and the switch to activate it
18 and locate it.

19 Q. Are you right-handed incidentally?

20 A. Right-handed, yes.

21 Q. Who owned the saw, Modern Continental?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. When was the first time you had ever
24 used it?

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1 A. This particular saw?

2 Q. Yes.

3 A. Probably three weeks to a month prior to
4 the accident.

5 Q. Had you ever used a saw of that type
6 before you started using the saw
7 involved in your accident three weeks to
8 a month before the accident?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. When had you first used a saw of that
11 type?

12 A. I don't remember the first time. It
13 would have been sometime working with
14 the laborers. When exactly I don't
15 remember.

16 Q. Do you remember which job?

17 A. It had to be on the J. Cashman job.

18 Q. Do you know the manufacturer and the
19 make and model of that saw that you
20 first used on the J. Cashman job?

21 A. I know they had Stihl saws there.

22 Q. You told us about Stihl chain saws on
23 that job and you also used the chop saw?

24 A. A few times on that job. Not very

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1 often.

2 Q. You think it was also made by Stihl?

3 A. I know it was.

4 Q. What would you do with it on the Cashman
5 job?

6 A. On that particular job we used it
7 cutting pipe.

8 Q. Did you receive any instruction or
9 training in how to use it on the Cashman
10 job?

11 A. I don't remember.

12 Q. Did you read any Owner's Manuals
13 literature about it?

14 A. No.

15 Q. How many times did you use it on the
16 Cashman job?

17 A. A handful, five in the course of six
18 months.

19 Q. Can you estimate the number of hours of
20 use total?

21 A. Maybe an hour at a time.

22 Q. That was an electric saw as well.

23 A. That was gas.

24 Q. That was not below ground.

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1 A. No.

2 Q. Did you use a chop saw or what is called
3 a cut-off saw, a saw of the type
4 involved in your accident on any other
5 occasion besides your use of the saw for
6 three weeks to a month before the
7 accident and your use of this Stihl
8 gas-operated saw on the Cashman job?

9 A. I can't recall any time.

10 Q. The only occasions when you remember
11 using a saw of the type involved in your
12 accident were when you used the
13 gas-operated saw on the Cashman job and
14 when you used the accident saw for three
15 weeks to a month before the accident.

16 A. Those two I remember.

17 Q. Those are the only times you can
18 remember using a saw of this general
19 type?

20 A. The only times I can remember, yes.

21 Q. Tell me about your use of the accident
22 saw during the three weeks to a month
23 before the accident and by that I mean
24 what did you do with it, how often did

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1 you use it, etcetera?

2 A. We were down below the tile stripping so
3 there would be times when we would be
4 taking the wood off and I wouldn't be
5 using the saw. That would go on for a
6 couple of hours. Then I would go back
7 to using the saw to cut the ribs of the
8 rebars that were sticking out of the
9 wall. The last week or so there was a
10 lot more of the saws being used. The
11 wood had been just about done. I was
12 going around cutting anything that was
13 still there. There were big sections
14 that hadn't even been touched yet but
15 the last week it was pretty much an
16 everyday thing pretty much all day with
17 some exceptions. Setup time or cleanup
18 time or moving time, moving from one
19 spot to the next they had to bring all
20 the tools that were involved in cleaning
21 up the wall after I'm done. The last
22 week, all that week, Monday, Tuesday to
23 Thursday, that's all we have been doing.

24 Q. During that last week you were pretty

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1 much using the saw constantly?

2 A. Yes. A lot of these jobs you have
3 different people doing different things
4 and you take turns. The last week
5 that's all I was doing, I was the saw
6 guy.

7 Q. When you say that's all you were doing
8 did you use the saw to cut anything
9 other than cut the rebars flush to the
10 wall?

11 A. I don't remember.

12 Q. That's what you primarily remember using
13 it for.

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Before you started using the saw
16 involved in your accident on the Modern
17 Continental job did you get any
18 instruction from anybody at Modern
19 Continental on how to use it?

20 A. Not that I remember.

21 Q. Did you feel you needed any instruction
22 or did you feel you really knew how to
23 use the saw?

24 A. I felt like I knew how to use the saw.

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1 I was very comfortable with that.

2 Q. Did you have any problems with it during
3 the period of time right up until the
4 accident happened?

5 A. No.

6 Q. When you were cutting rebars during that
7 last week particularly leading up to the
8 accident were you always on a ladder?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Sometimes you were, sometimes you
11 weren't?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Over the last week before the accident
14 over what distance in the tunnel were
15 you cutting these rebars?

16 A. To clarify we are now underneath the
17 tunnel.

18 Q. What do you call this area underneath
19 the tunnel?

20 A. The part we were working on was right
21 near the Vent Shaft Building.

22 Q. Can you estimate the number of rebars
23 you had cut right up until the accident?

24 A. No.

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1 Q. Was it hundreds?

2 A. Hundreds.

3 Q. You were aware before the accident that
4 the blade continued to turn for some
5 period of time after you released your
6 finger from the trigger, weren't you?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And that was something you could see.

9 The blade would continue to rotate for
10 some time after you released your finger
11 from the trigger.

12 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

13 Q. If you were looking at the blade after
14 you released your finger from the
15 trigger you could see that for some
16 period of time it continued to turn,
17 correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Could you hear it until it stopped?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And that's something you were aware of
22 before your accident from your
23 experience with the saw.

24 A. Yes.

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1 Q. You knew that it didn't stop immediately
2 as soon as you released your finger from
3 the trigger.

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Did you know before your accident about
6 how long it took the blade to close down
7 between when you released your finger
8 from the trigger and when it finally
9 came to a stop, approximately?

10 A. No.

11 Q. It was a matter of a number of seconds?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Did you realize before your accident
14 that if part of your body came into
15 contact with the coasting blade even
16 after you released your finger from the
17 trigger you could be hurt?

18 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And you knew you had to be careful to
21 keep the coasting blade away from your
22 body even if it wasn't under power,
23 correct?

24 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

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1 A. Still spinning.

2 Q. Still spinning after you released your
3 finger from the trigger. That's what I
4 am referring to as coasting.

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And you knew that a coasting blade, one
7 that was still spinning even after you
8 released your finger from the trigger of
9 the saw could injure you if you came
10 into contact with it.

11 A. Still spinning, yes.

12 Q. How would you turn the saw on, activate
13 the saw?

14 A. There are two -- there's a name for it,
15 I don't know the name for it, type of
16 switching but you have to press those
17 two buttons to trigger it. When you are
18 holding it you can't pull the trigger.

19 It locks.

20 Q. The switch locks?

21 A. Something like that. You have to press
22 the button to unlock the lock to pull
23 the trigger.

24 Q. You have to press a button in order to

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1 unlock the trigger so that you can press
2 the trigger to start the saw.

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Up until your accident did that
5 mechanism, that switch lock work
6 properly as far as you knew?

7 A. As far as I know.

8 Q. As far as you knew you weren't able to
9 depress the trigger of the saw unless
10 you first depressed the switch lock, is
11 that right?

12 A. Right.

13 Q. At any time had you read the Owner's
14 Manual for the saw that was involved in
15 your accident before your accident
16 happened?

17 A. No.

18 Q. At any time before your accident
19 happened had you read the Owner's Manual
20 or any Safety Manual for any chop saw or
21 saw of this type?

22 A. On this job or any time?

23 Q. At any time before December 5, 2001 had
24 you read any Owner's Manual for any chop

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1 Q. Do you still have the pants you were
2 wearing when you were injured?

3 A. I don't.

4 Q. What type of blade was in the saw?

5 A. A steel-cutting fiber-type blade.

6 Q. Do you know the dimensions of it?

7 A. I don't.

8 Q. Do you think you would recognize it if I
9 showed you a picture?

10 A. One like the one I was using?

11 Q. Yes.

12 A. Yes.

13 [Group of photographs marked

14 Watson Exhibit Nos. 1

15 through 5 for

16 Identification.]

17 Q. I'm going to show you a photograph we
18 have just marked as Exhibit 1 for
19 Identification and ask you if you
20 recognize what is shown in that
21 photograph.

22 A. Yes. It's the blade of a saw sitting on
23 some wood with some stay forms on the
24 left.

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1 Q. Do you know whether the blade shown in
2 Exhibit 1 is the blade that was in the
3 saw at the time of your accident?

4 A. I don't know.

5 Q. Did the blade that was in the saw at the
6 time of the accident look like the one
7 that is shown in Exhibit 1?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. I'm going to show you a photograph that
10 is marked Exhibit 2 and ask you if you
11 recognize what is in that photograph.

12 A. Yes. The scene is the tunnel that
13 connects the tube. This is
14 perpendicular to the actual tunnel
15 itself. One end is going to the actual
16 vent building and the other end is
17 leading to the shaft.

18 Q. Have you seen that photograph before?

19 A. Yes, I have.

20 Q. Does that photograph show the place
21 where your accident happened?

22 A. No, it doesn't, not the exact place.

23 Q. How far from the area shown in the
24 photograph marked Exhibit 2 is the exact

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1 how tall was the room? How much
2 distance between the floor and the
3 ceiling where you were at when the
4 accident happened?

5 A. Probably fifteen or twenty feet.

6 Q. The surface was concrete, right?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Was it level?

9 A. Where I was working was level. It was
10 ten, fifteen, twenty feet from the
11 actual incline. I wasn't working on the
12 incline.

13 Q. You were on a ladder when the accident
14 happened.

15 A. Yes. When the accident actually
16 happened was I on the ladder? At the
17 base of the ladder.

18 Q. What type of ladder was it?

19 A. It's generally a straight ladder.

20 Q. Not a stepladder?

21 A. Not a stepladder. One portion of it I
22 guess would be a good way to describe
23 it. It has feet. It leans up against
24 the wall you are working on.

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1 Q. What was it made of?

2 A. Aluminum.

3 Q. How tall was it?

4 A. I don't remember how tall it was. It
5 had to be under fifteen feet. More than
6 ten, probably twelve.

7 Q. Had you placed it up against the wall?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. What was the height from the floor to
10 the ceiling of the rebars that you were
11 cutting? Were the rebars up all along
12 the level?

13 A. They ran up from the floor to the
14 ceiling.

15 Q. In height from the floor to the ceiling?

16 A. Fifteen to twenty feet.

17 Q. Going up from the floor to the ceiling
18 how many rebars would there be?

19 A. I don't remember.

20 Q. How far apart were they spaced
21 approximately?

22 A. Three feet.

23 Q. Going up from the floor to the ceiling.

24 A. In every direction. It's probably a

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1 standard number. About three feet.

2 Q. Were you cutting from the top going down
3 to the bottom or were you working in the
4 opposite direction from the floor up to
5 the ceiling?

6 A. I did all my floor work. The ceiling
7 work had been done, too. There was
8 staging we had down there to give us a
9 way to work up to the top. The ladder
10 work would have been the intermediate
11 ones.

12 Q. The really high ones you didn't use a
13 ladder, you used staging?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Was the staging available to be used?

16 A. At that point there wasn't any in the
17 area, no.

18 Q. Where was the staging?

19 A. I don't know. There wasn't any in the
20 immediate area.

21 Q. Could you have used staging to make the
22 last cut that you made before you were
23 injured?

24 A. Would it have been another option?

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 Q. Yes.

2 A. I guess so, yes.

3 Q. Why didn't you do that?

4 A. It wasn't available and the ladder works
5 just as well if not better. It's not a
6 height.

7 Q. Along the surface of the wall where the
8 rebar that you had just cut before your
9 accident was located, on that surface
10 had you cut any other rebars just before
11 the accident happened?

12 A. From the ladder?

13 Q. I think you told me that you had cut the
14 lower ones, is that right, along that
15 same surface of wall?

16 A. Right.

17 Q. And that didn't involve using a ladder.

18 A. No. It's low.

19 Q. What about the higher ones, had they
20 been previously cut by somebody else or
21 did you cut those?

22 A. Some hadn't been cut. I was going back
23 and doing some things that had been
24 missed or overlooked. Had every one of

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 the top ones been cut already? I have
2 to say no. That had been done
3 previously to when I was doing it, I
4 believe. Someone had been up there
5 before me.

6 Q. Had you cut any other rebars besides the
7 last one that you cut before your
8 accident with the ladder in the same
9 position that it was at the time you
10 made that last cut?

11 A. I don't remember.

12 Q. Was the last rebar that you cut just
13 before you were injured the only rebar
14 that you cut with the ladder in that
15 same position?

16 A. Once again I don't remember.

17 Q. How high above the floor was the rebar
18 that you cut just before your injury,
19 approximately?

20 A. Ten feet.

21 Q. As you were looking at the rebar did you
22 place the ladder or was the ladder
23 positioned to the left or to the right
24 of that rebar?

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 A. To the right.

2 Q. The ladder is to the right of the rebar
3 and how far to the left of the ladder
4 was the rebar?

5 A. I couldn't tell you how far.

6 Q. Feet or inches?

7 A. A foot. Not too far, far enough where I
8 could cut it. I don't know.

9 Q. Were you wearing safety goggles at the
10 time of your injury?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Why don't you describe to me how the
13 accident happened.

14 A. I was probably five or six rungs up on
15 the ladder. I had the saw in my hand.
16 I start the saw. I make the cut. I
17 stop the saw, took my finger off the
18 trigger. Repositioned the saw in my
19 left hand and make sure I position
20 myself on the ladder because I have to
21 reach across my body and make sure that
22 the cut was made flush. In this
23 particular case the rebars just fell off
24 so I had to reach across to make sure

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 it's flush. That's basically what I did
2 and to make sure it's flush I
3 repositioned my hands so I can grab onto
4 the saw and work my way down the ladder
5 by the guard and one step at a time
6 descend down the ladder until I am at
7 the bottom and when I am at the bottom I
8 switch the saw position so I can
9 actually walk with the saw down in a
10 comfortable position so my hand is now
11 on the base, not the blade end but the
12 base of the saw and it's down by my side
13 and at that point in some way it came in
14 contact with my leg and cut my leg.

15 Q. What rung of the ladder did you say you
16 were on when you made the cut to the
17 best of your memory?

18 A. The fifth or the sixth.

19 Q. How many rungs were there on this
20 ladder?

21 A. I'm not exactly sure how tall the ladder
22 was. If it was twelve feet there would
23 be approximately twelve rungs.

24 Q. Your feet are about halfway up the

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 ladder?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. You didn't start the saw until you got
4 positioned to make the cut, is that
5 right?

6 A. That's right.

7 Q. How did you start the saw?

8 A. I pressed the lock off, pulled the
9 trigger. Once the saw was started
10 proceeded to make the cut on the rebar.

11 Q. You understand what I mean when I refer
12 to the front handle of the saw and the
13 rear handle of the saw?

14 A. Would the front be the blade?

15 Q. I'm going to refer to the front handle
16 as the handle closer to the blade.

17 A. Okay.

18 Q. I'm going to refer to the rear handle as
19 the handle just above the trigger.

20 A. Okay.

21 Q. Do you understand now?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. As you made the cut where was your left
24 hand?

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 A. The front.

2 Q. Your left hand is on the front closer to
3 the blade.

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And your right hand is on the rear
6 handle where the trigger is.

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. You make the cut of the rebar, correct?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And then you said you repositioned the
11 saw after you made the cut?

12 A. Yes, because now I have to hold it to
13 keep my balance on the saw. My right
14 hand is off the handle.

15 Q. When you say you reposition, the first
16 thing you do is take your right hand off
17 the rear handle, right?

18 A. No. It would be that I would move my
19 left hand. The handle on the guard on
20 the blade side makes the turn and I was
21 just repositioned to get a better hold
22 of it.

23 Q. So you don't take your left hand off the
24 front handle. You just change the

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 position of your left hand on the front
2 handle, is that what you are saying?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. And you do that because you are about to
5 check to see whether you have cut the
6 rebar flush to the wall.

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And you are going to do that by taking
9 your right hand and feeling whether you
10 cut the rebar flush to the wall.

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. And at some point you do that, you take
13 your right hand off the rear handle and
14 you reach over and feel whether the
15 rebar has been cut flush to the wall,
16 correct?

17 A. That's right.

18 Q. And when you did that had the blade
19 stopped turning when you were feeling
20 the wall to see if the rebar was cut
21 flush to the wall?

22 A. No.

23 Q. It was still turning?

24 A. Given the time, yes, right after the

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 cut. There's a lot of noise. In this
2 particular instance the blade should
3 still be spinning.

4 Q. You had just removed your finger from
5 the trigger.

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. As you are reaching with your right hand
8 over across your body to feel whether
9 the rebar to your left had been cut
10 flush with the wall the blade is still
11 turning, it's coasting.

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Was the rebar cut flush to the wall as
14 far as you remember?

15 A. Yes, it was.

16 Q. What's the next thing you do after you
17 determine that?

18 A. I am done with that cut so I go down the
19 ladder. Now I have to reposition my
20 hand again on the blade away from me.

21 Q. You are still talking about
22 repositioning your left hand.

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. So what do you do now?

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 A. I'm repositioning for balance so I want
2 to get a good hand on the saw so I can
3 still keep my balance going down.

4 That's what the repositioning is for.

5 Q. That's how you repositioned that second
6 time. How do you reposition it that
7 second time?

8 A. Now it would be more towards to get a
9 better grip so I can work my hands to
10 guide myself down the ladder so I can
11 keep my balance.

12 Q. How do you reposition your left hand on
13 the front handle the second time?

14 A. I want a better grip on the handle
15 itself. I'm holding it in one hand now
16 moving down the ladder but I need my
17 balance on top of it. I have a better
18 grip where the guard is, more toward the
19 guard. When I'm making the cut my
20 hand's sort of parallel away from it.
21 When I actually start to go down the
22 ladder I want it sort of right on the
23 guard so it's a good way to balance
24 myself and have a good hand on the saw.

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 Q. So you slide your left hand closer to
2 the guard.

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. The first time you reposition it in
5 order to feel whether the rebar has been
6 cut flush to the wall how do you
7 reposition your left hand then?

8 A. It's difficult to explain. I reposition
9 it after I let go with the right hand
10 just so I can turn it a little bit so I
11 can reach over and grab it. When I'm
12 making my cut it's over here away from
13 me so I'm just really guiding it. When
14 I want to reactivate the saw I just want
15 to grab it a little closer and the
16 second resposition going down the ladder
17 is just to make sure I have a good grip
18 on it when I start to move for balance
19 sake because now I'm moving so my
20 balance is critical.

21 Q. When you are moving down the ladder
22 where is your right hand?

23 A. It's on the rail.

24 Q. On the right-hand rail of the ladder?

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Where is the saw as you are moving down
3 the ladder?

4 A. In my left hand.

5 Q. At some point as you are going down the
6 ladder has the blade come to a stop?

7 A. Not to my knowledge. Given that it cut
8 me on the bottom I have to say no, it
9 hadn't.

10 Q. Could you hear it still moving?

11 A. No. At this point I have ear plugs.

12 Q. You had ear plugs?

13 A. Yes. Besides the noise of the saw
14 there's machinery moving around
15 overhead. There are air tools chipping.
16 There's a lot of stripping. There's a
17 lot of noise. It's not a comfortable
18 noise.

19 Q. What rung were you on when you were cut?

20 A. Whether or not my foot is actually on a
21 rung or not I don't remember but I am at
22 the bottom of the ladder. Whether I was
23 leaning with my left foot on I don't
24 remember.

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 Q. As you are going down the ladder your
2 left hand is on the front handle of the
3 saw and your right hand is on the right
4 rail of the ladder.

5 A. Yes, as I am descending.

6 Q. Where was your left hand and where was
7 your right hand at the time the blade
8 made contact with your left leg?

9 A. When I reached the bottom of the ladder
10 I switched the position of my hands from
11 the front to the rear.

12 Q. You are at the bottom of the ladder and
13 your left hand is still on the front
14 handle and your right hand on the
15 ladder.

16 A. Yes. When I reached the bottom I
17 switched positions of my left hand from
18 the front position to the rear position
19 so I could walk with it.

20 Q. Now you move your left hand which had
21 been on the front handle to the right
22 and put your right hand on the front
23 handle.

24 A. Yes, temporarily so I could switch to

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 the left so I released my left hand from
2 the front, put my left hand on the rear.

3 Q. So you put your left hand which had
4 been on the front handle on the rear
5 handle.

6 A. Yes, I transferred it.

7 Q. And you put your right hand which had
8 been on the ladder on the front handle.

9 A. I put my right hand on the front first,
10 let go with my left.

11 Q. You first put your right hand which had
12 been on the ladder on the front handle
13 and then you released your left hand
14 from the front handle and put it on the
15 rear handle.

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. And what is the next thing that happened
18 after you changed hands that way.

19 A. The next thing I remember is feeling a
20 tingling in my leg. This is after some
21 point when I had put it down by my side
22 it had come in contact with my body. I
23 felt a tingling sensation in my foot. I
24 wasn't sure exactly what happened. I

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 didn't know what came in contact with my
2 leg. I felt I had banged it. When I
3 took my next step that's when I knew I
4 had cut myself. I couldn't feel my
5 foot.

6 Q. Did you ever start to saw again after
7 you released the trigger just before
8 reaching your right hand over to feel if
9 you had cut the rebar flush to the wall?

10 A. No.

11 Q. How much time would you say went by
12 between when you released your finger
13 from the trigger when you were on the
14 fifth or sixth rung of the ladder and
15 when the blade came in contact with your
16 leg?

17 A. I'm not sure. I don't know.

18 Q. Can you estimate?

19 A. Less than a minute.

20 Q. But beyond that you can't say?

21 A. Not really.

22 Q. Enough time for all those things that
23 you just described to happen.

24 A. Yes.

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 [Short recess.]

2 Q. Let's go back, Mr. Watson, to the point
3 where you were making the cut of this
4 last rebar just before you were hurt.

5 As you were making that cut where was
6 the saw in relation to your body?

7 A. In front of me off to my left making the
8 cut.

9 Q. How high was it in relation to your
10 shoulders?

11 A. Between my shoulders and my waist.

12 Q. And there was a ladder that you were on,
13 correct?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. And it was leaning up against the wall,
16 correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. What angle, approximately, did the
19 ladder make with the wall?

20 A. I wouldn't be able to tell you that.

21 Q. Let's start with a forty-five degree
22 angle. Did it make an angle less than
23 forty-five degrees which would put it
24 more parallel or closer to being

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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parallel with the wall or more than
forty-five degrees which would have it
coming out more from the wall?

4 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

5 Q. Do you understand the question?

6 A. I do. I'm not sure.

7 Q. Can you draw a diagram showing your
8 approximate position into the ladder in
9 reference to the wall?

10 A. How the degrees go, no.

11 Q. Can you tell me how far away from the
12 wall the feet of the ladder were?

13 A. At the time, no, I can't. I couldn't be
14 exact.

15 Q. Between the time you made the cut of the
16 rebar and the time when your accident
17 occurred you repositioned your hands
18 three times on the saw. The first time
19 you did so, according to your testimony,
20 was when you repositioned your left hand
21 on the front handle after you cut the
22 rebar in order to reach your right hand
23 over to see if the rebar was cut flush
24 to the wall. The second time you

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 repositioned your left hand on the front
2 handle of the saw was when you did so in
3 order to go down the ladder, and the
4 third time you repositioned your hands
5 was when you got to the bottom of the
6 ladder or near the bottom of the ladder
7 and you reached your right hand which
8 had been on the ladder over to the front
9 handle and took your left hand which had
10 been on the front handle and moved it to
11 the rear handle in order to carry the
12 saw, is that right?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. I just wanted to make sure I got the
15 sequence. I think I described it
16 accurately. With that in mind as we
17 told you we have an exemplar saw here.
18 It's not the saw involved in your
19 accident. I'm going to ask you to just
20 show as best you can how you were
21 holding the saw at the various points in
22 time that you just described. Okay?

23 A. Sure.

24 MR. BARRY: Just so the

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 record is clear we are not plugging the
2 saw in. We are not turning the saw on
3 and I will also represent to you that
4 this exemplar does not even have a blade
5 in it.

6 [Saw marked Watson Exhibit

7 No. 6 for Identification.]

8 Q. Do you recognize the exemplar saw we
9 have just marked as Exhibit 6 as a saw
10 similar to the one that you were using
11 at the time of your accident?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Do you notice any differences that you
14 can identify now between the saw that
15 we've marked as Exhibit 6 and the saw
16 that was involved in your accident?

17 A. Nothing outstanding. Handles, blade.

18 Q. Would you just demonstrate, first of
19 all, how you were holding the saw in
20 terms of positions of your left and
21 right hands at the time you made the cut
22 of the rebar just before your accident.

23 MR. TOBIN: Just before he
24 does his demonstration the present

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 conditions don't closely or accurately
2 reflect the conditions of the accident
3 and we are not waiving any rights to
4 object to any photographs taken in this
5 deposition.

6 Q. My question is limited to how he was
7 holding the saw in terms of the position
8 of his left and right hands on the saw
9 at the time he made the cut.

10 A. In making the cut it would have been
11 something like this.

12 Q. We have Mr. Gustafsson here and he is
13 going to photograph you holding the saw
14 in that position.

15 [Photograph File
16 No. 000-0848 marked Watson
17 Exhibit No. 7 for
18 Identification.]

19 Q. I'm going to ask you, Mr. Watson, to
20 position your hands on the saw as they
21 were when you were feeling to make sure
22 the rebar was cut flush to the wall.

23 MR. TOBIN: Your hands on
24 saw.

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 Q. Your right hand is obviously not on the
2 saw when you are feeling over.

3 A. Right.

4 Q. Where was your right hand as you felt
5 over.

6 [Witness complying.]

7 Q. Show where your left hand was when you
8 were reaching over with your right hand
9 to see if the rebar was cut flush to the
10 wall.

11 [Witness complying.]

12 [Photograph File
13 No. 100-0850, Time 11:27
14 marked Watson Exhibit No. 8
15 for Identification.]

16 Q. Now would you show me the position of
17 your left and right hands on the saw at
18 the moment when the blade came in
19 contact with your leg.

20 [Witness complying.]

21 A. As I was bringing it down it would have
22 been something like this.

23 Q. When you got to the bottom of the ladder
24 you told us that you moved your right

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 hand to the front handle of the saw,

2 correct?

3 A. Right.

4 Q. And you moved your left hand to the rear

5 of the saw, correct?

6 A. Right.

7 Q. Were both hands on the saw at the same

8 time? That is, after you moved your

9 right hand to the front handle and your

10 left hand to the rear handle?

11 A. Yes, they would have been.

12 Q. Would you show that position just before

13 you were cut.

14 MR. TOBIN: Note my

15 objection.

16 [Witness complying.]

17 [Photograph File

18 No. 100-0851, Time 11:30

19 marked Watson Exhibit No. 9

20 for Identification.]

21 Q. My final question is the one I asked

22 before that you objected to. At the

23 moment you felt the blade contact your

24 left leg your right hand is not on the

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 saw at all and your left hand is holding
2 the rear handle.

3 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

4 Q. Where are your hands when you felt the
5 blade contact your leg?

6 A. Whether my right hand was actually on
7 the saw at this time I'm not exactly
8 sure of. It could have been one hand at
9 the time just when I was bringing it
10 down to let it go. When it hit the side
11 of my body was my right hand still on
12 the handle? I'm not certain.

13 Q. Do you know where your left hand was?

14 A. The left hand was on the rear handle.

15 Q. As you were going down the ladder after
16 you made the cut and before the blade
17 came in contact with your left leg where
18 was the saw in relation to your body?

19 A. In front and about shoulder level as I
20 was going down the ladder.

21 Q. Directly in front of you?

22 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. It wasn't to your left or right?

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 A. It was in my left hand.

2 Q. But it was in front of you more than to
3 your left.

4 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

5 A. It was in front of me with respect to
6 the ladder. My hand was touching the
7 ladder. The saw was in my left hand and
8 fell from the ladder.

9 Q. Do you know one way or the other whether
10 the blade was still spinning as you were
11 going down the ladder?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Do you know one way or the other whether
14 you reactivated the saw between the time
15 you released your finger from the
16 trigger and when your accident happened?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Was there ever a point when both your
19 hands were on the front handle?

20 A. When I was switching my right would have
21 been on the front handle to take the
22 weight of the saw and I put my left hand
23 on the right rear.

24 Q. Will you demonstrate that.

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 A. I had it in this hand something like
2 this.

3 [Witness demonstrating.]
4 [Photograph File
5 No. 100-0852, Time 11:34
6 marked Watson Exhibit No. 10
7 for Identification.]

8 Q. Would you demonstrate again the position
9 of your hands when both your left and
10 right hands were on the front handle of
11 the saw.

12 [Witness demonstrating.]
13 [Photograph File
14 No. 100-0853, Time 11:36
15 marked Watson Exhibit No. 11
16 for Identification.]

17 Q. Had you taken any steps to walk with the
18 saw before you felt the blade contact
19 your leg?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Were you on level ground when you felt
22 the blade contact your leg?

23 A. I was at the base of the ladder. I'm
24 not sure whether one foot was still on a

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 rung. If I'm on the bottom I'm still on
2 the ladder and I just want to switch
3 hands so I can move.

4 Q. So you were facing the ladder and the
5 wall when you felt yourself being cut.

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did you ever slip just before the
8 accident happened?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Did you ever lose your footing?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Did you ever tell anybody you did?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Did the saw ever kick back immediately
15 before the accident?

16 A. There was some sort of jerk.

17 Q. Not as a result of the accident, before
18 the accident.

19 A. No.

20 Q. Was the accident caused by a kickback?

21 MR. TOBIN: Objection.

22 A. Not that I am aware of, no.

23 Q. Did you ever say in describing the
24 accident, "I go to turn the saw off"

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 says in response to a question put to
2 you about how the accident happened, "I
3 go to turn the saw off and it came down
4 and it brushed my leg and it cut my leg
5 and cut the peroneal nerve," would that
6 be an accurate description of how the
7 accident happened?

8 A. It's an overall description. Not really
9 because it's a general description of
10 what happened.

11 Q. Are you sure that you had, in fact,
12 turned the saw off before the accident
13 happened?

14 A. Absolutely.

15 Q. How do you know that?

16 A. Well, to turn the saw off just take my
17 finger off the trigger it would have to
18 because my right hand is now reaching
19 across my body to check the rebar so I
20 only have one hand to carry the saw.

21 Q. There were no witnesses to the accident?

22 A. Not that I am aware of. I am aware of
23 only one other person who was on the
24 side with me.

Michael Watson, 8/4/2005

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1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Did you describe how the accident
3 happened to any people in the Emergency
4 Room of Boston City Hospital?

5 A. To any great detail, no. I told them I
6 cut my leg and that it was a saw and the
7 type of saw.

8 Q. What happened to the saw that was
9 involved in your accident?

10 A. I have no idea.

11 Q. Did you ever see it after that day?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Did you ever talk to anybody at Modern
14 Continental about where it went or what
15 happened to it?

16 A. No, I never really had any contact.

17 Q. Have you used any power tools since your
18 accident?

19 A. I used a drill once. No saws.

20 Q. Do you mind if I look at your injury?

21 A. Not at all.

22 Q. You are wearing an orthotic device of
23 some sort on your left leg.

24 A. Yes.

EXHIBIT B

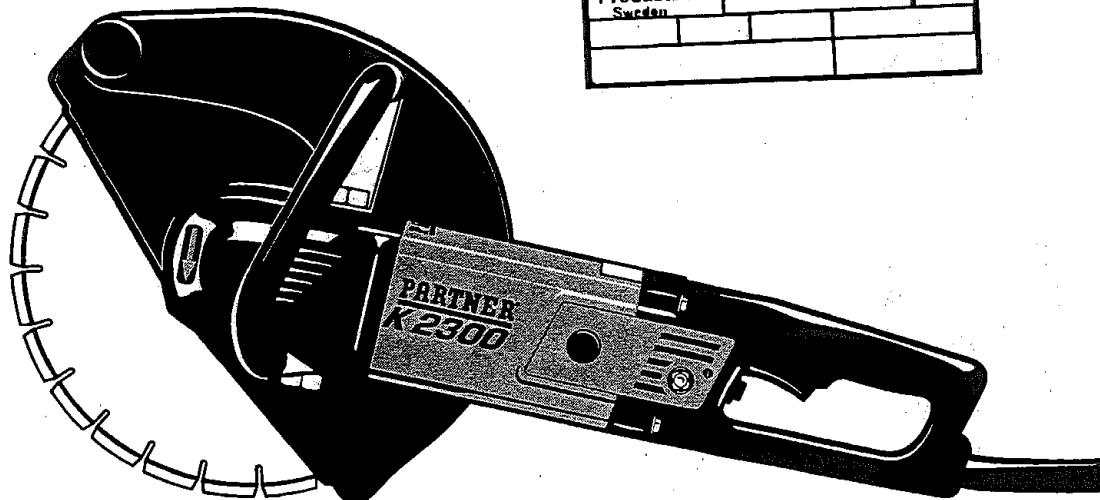
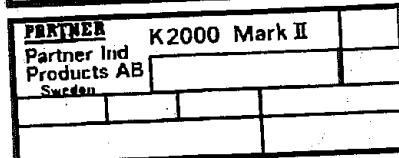
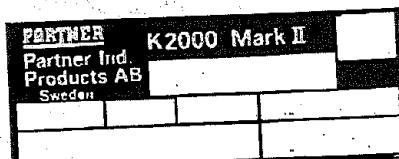
PARTNER

Illustrated Parts List 2000-05 CD

K2300 EL - 12" 1993 - 2000

K2300 EL -14" 1997 - 2000

Identify by a Green or Silver colored
serial number plate



108 30 01-12

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EXHIBIT C



FILE NO. 100-0848

EXHIBIT NO. 7

EXHIBIT D

SABON INDUSTRIES, INC.

150 Jennie Lane • Fairfield, Connecticut 06824 • 203/255-8880

Leslie N. Wilder, P.E.

September 29, 2005

Jonathan E. Tobin
Finneran, Byrne & Dreschler, L.L.P.
50 Redfield Street
Boston, MA 02122

EXHIBIT

LW 3/27/06
No 1 G

Re: Watson v. Electrolux

Dear Mr. Tobin,

Enclosed is my investigative report regarding the above matter. Enclosed also is a current CV describing my qualifications, my four-year testimony listing, and the following information, pursuant to Rule 26.

Compensation for my work in this matter is at the rate of \$350.00 per hour. If required, deposition testimony is at a rate of \$1400.00 per half-day (4 hours) or any part thereof, including travel, plus out-of-pocket or travel costs. Court testimony is at a rate of \$2800.00 per day or part thereof, including travel, plus any out-of-pocket or travel costs.

Within the last ten years I have published an article entitled Avoiding the Pitfalls of the Too-Obvious Defect in the Journal of the National Academy of Forensic Engineers, (174 Brady Avenue, Hawthorne, New York 10532) Volume XIV No. 2, December 1997.

In the event that I might have to further explain my opinions and reasoning as provided in my report, I might have to utilize or refer to reference items listed in the report, any underlying data, the exemplar of the subject saw, demonstrative equipment and/or other exemplar power tools or equipment.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,

Leslie N. Wilder

Leslie N. Wilder, P.E. Four-Year Testimony List

<u>Case</u>	<u>Attorney</u>	<u>Depo</u>	<u>Trial</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
Nelson Lopez v Delta	Robert Baumgarten		4/18/2002		US District Court, Eastern District of NY
Varela v Hobart	Kenneth Berkowitz	5/4/2004			NJ Superior Ct, Hudson County HUD-L-1146-01
Pak Wai Li v. Liebert Corp. et al	Paul Brodzowski	6/15/2000	8/28/2002		US District Court, District of CT
Estate of David Young	Vincent Clecka	5/19/2005			NJ Superior Court, Mercer City, Docket
Calvo v DoALL	Russell Jamison	3/30/2004	8/25/2005		US District Court, Eastern District of NY CV 01-1297
Cuozzo v. Atlantic Medical Imaging, et al	Eric Katz		1/15/2004		NJ Superior Ct, Middlesex Cty, New Brunswick
Leclerc v Scotchman Industries, Bewo	Ronald Kidd	11/20/2003			Hampden Superior Ct., MA - Civil Action 00-1121
Nardello v Borough of Naugatuck	Joseph Mengaci	8/5/2002			CT Superior Court, J.D. of Waterbury at Waterbury
Hassey v Silver Eagle	Andrew Mimnaugh	8/23/2001	12/12/2001		US Distr. Ct, District of NJ [Camden, NJ]
Goldberg v General Wire Spring Co.	Vincent Musto	10/6/1998	11/1/2001		CT Superior Ct JD of Fairfield at Bridgeport
Katherine Amyotte v Kaola Bear Kare,	Nancy Sachs	3/27/2002			CT Superior Ct JD of Stamford/Norwalk at Stamford
Maresca v Werner	Howard Suckle	8/27/2003			US District Ct, Southern District
Hemchandra Shertukde v Yard-Man	Mark Vidone	12/3/2003			US District Ct., District of CT #3:02CV620 (CFD)
Dudley v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.	William White		4/30/2002		NY Superior Court, City of Washington Index 7929D
McDermott v Ariens	Frank Zeccola	2/20/2001	12/5/2001		NY Supreme Court, Orange County
Castellucci v CMI	Jeffrey Zenna		10/11/2001		US District Court, District of New Jersey

Notes:

LESLIE N. WILDER, P.E.

203/255-8880

150 Jennie Lane • Fairfield, CT 06824

- Professional:**
- B.S. Mechanical Engineering - Columbia University 1956
 - M.S. Engineering Mechanics - Stanford University 1957
 - M.S. Electrical Engineering - New York University 1959
 - Licensed Professional Engineer - New York, California, Connecticut
 - Board Certified Diplomate Forensic Engineer
 - Board Certified Professional Ergonomist
 - Fourteen patents granted.
- National Academy of Forensic Engineers (Past President)
 - American Society of Mechanical Engineers
 - National Society of Professional Engineers
 - Human Factors and Ergonomics Society
 - Tau Beta Pi Engineering Honor Society
 - American Society for Testing & Materials
 - Society of Automotive Engineers
 - International Society for Skiing Safety
- Services:**
- Product Liability Analysis
 - Expert Testimony
 - Accident Reconstruction
 - Alternative Product Designs
 - Engineering Consultation
 - Product Testing
- Expertise:**
- Mechanical Engineering
 - Electrical Engineering
 - Human Factors/Ergonomics
 - Cumulative Trauma Disorders
 - Product design
 - Failure analysis
 - Safety
 - Manufacturing
- Product Knowledge:**
(partial)
- mowers and garden equipment
 - snow throwers
 - skis, boots and bindings
 - bicycles
 - sports and recreational products and equipment
 - ladders, chairs and stools
 - power and hand tools, shop equipment
 - industrial and production machinery
 - vehicles, seat belts and brakes
 - automatic doors and mechanisms
 - appliances, switches and electromechanical devices

Industry Experience:

- 1983- President
present SABON INDUSTRIES, INC. Fairfield, Connecticut
- Designed and manufactured ergonomic computer accessories.
 Consulting services in engineering, human factors, product development
 and marketing for Stanley Tools, ATT, and other industrial firms. Forensic
 consulting, product analyses and expert witness services for the legal
 profession and insurance industry.

LESLIE N. WILDER

page 2

1986-90	<u>Vice President and General Manager</u> THE HOPP PRESS, INC.	Newark, New Jersey
	Responsible for product development, manufacturing, sales, marketing, and administration. Products include product identification and pricing systems.	
1982-83	<u>Executive Vice President</u> MECHTRONICS CORPORATION	Stamford, Connecticut
	Responsible for product development, manufacturing and administration for this manufacturer of specialized mechanical and electromechanical point-of-purchase displays.	
1977-82	<u>Director of Engineering, Leisure Products</u> AMF INCORPORATED	White Plains, New York
	Provided technical and business guidance to the \$1 billion leisure and electrical divisions. Responsible for product development, engineering and program analyses. Reviewed and monitored over 100 engineering and product development programs annually. Coordinated domestic and foreign technical resources. Staff engineering responsibility for:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawn and Garden lawn mowers and tractors • Wheel Goods bicycles and mopeds • Tyrolia ski bindings • Head tennis racquets and skis • Potter and Brumfield relays and switches • Paragon timers and circuit protectors • American Athletic and Whitley exercise equipment • Hatteras, Sunfish and other boats • Harley Davidson motorcycles 	
1968-77	<u>Vice President Research and Development</u> DICTAPHONE CORPORATION	Rye, New York
	Responsible for all new product development and other engineering activities. Established and managed the engineering and technical staff. In less than 5 years, new products developed accounted for 90% of profits.	
1965-68	<u>Manager of Research and Development</u> ICORE INDUSTRIES	Sunnyvale, California
	Engineering development responsibility for high speed, high precision, production-line inspection, weighing and control equipment. These products utilized mechanical, electronic and optical technologies and were used by companies such as General Mills and Proctor and Gamble.	
1964-65	<u>Research Specialist</u> AUTONETICS/NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION	Anaheim, California
	Planned, coordinated and scheduled complex avionics systems programs.	
1957-64	<u>Member of Technical Staff</u> BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES	Murray Hill and Holmdel, New Jersey
	Designed mechanical, electromechanical and electronic devices and equipment. Developed and patented the Bell System TRIMLINE telephone.	

Date: September 29, 2005
To: Jonathan E. Tobin
Finneran, Byrne & Dreschler, L.L.P.
50 Redfield Street
Boston, MA 02122

From: Leslie N. Wilder, P.E.
Sabon Industries, Inc.
150 Jennie Lane
Fairfield, CT 06430
203 255 8880

Subject: Michael Watson v. Electrolux Professional Outdoor Products

Summary of Investigation:

At your request, I have reviewed the information regarding Mr. Michael Watson's accidental injury involving a portable electric abrasive saw. This report summarizes my investigation, and in addition to any other information which may be referenced in this report, is based upon the following:

1. Inspection of a similar K2300 EL 12" exemplar saw
2. Copy of operating instructions for K2000 Mark II
3. 6 color copy photos and various photos on CD of a 2001 exemplar 14" K2300 saw
4. Deposition transcript and exhibits of Michael Watson, dated 8/4/05
5. Deposition transcript of Sven Gustafson and exhibits, dated 8/8/05
6. Copy of Partner K2300 EL Operator's Manual (108 88 09-70, 2001W05)
7. Copy of Partner K3000 EL Operator's Manual (1088897-26, 2003-08-26)
8. Copy of Partner Product Specification & Price List 2001
9. Copy of Partner K2300 EL 12" 1993-2000, K2300 EL-14" 1997-2000 Illustrated parts list (2000-05 CD and 108 30 01-12)
10. Copy of Partner K3000 Electric Spare Parts List (106 31 00-61)
11. Partner K3000 descriptive page from www.partner-industrial.com
12. Partner (Jonsereds Power Products) Safety Manual printed 1995
13. Review of Defendant's Answers to Plaintiff's First Set of Interrogatories
14. Review of Defendant's Response to Plaintiff's First Request for Production of Documents
15. Modern Continental's accident investigation file
16. Review of Suleyken Walker's letter dated 8/2/05 and accompanying exhibits
17. Various medical records and photos of the injury
18. 7 U.S. Patents regarding electric braking mechanisms for electric power tools

19. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Subtitle B, Ch. XVII, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Dept. of Labor (OSHA) 7/88 and later

Based upon this investigation, it is my conclusion that the subject saw was defectively designed and unreasonably dangerous in that it lacked a braking means to quickly slow the saw blade to a stop when the machine's switch was released.

This report, and the opinions and conclusions reached are based upon the information received by the writer to this date, and may be subject to modification should new or additional pertinent information be received.

It is for the sole use of the addressee for possible litigation in connection with this incident, and for no other purposes. All rights are reserved by Leslie N. Wilder, P.E., and Sabon Industries, Inc.

Background:

The plaintiff, Michael Watson, formerly of 39 Old Harbor Street, S. Boston, Massachusetts (DOB 8/15/70, 6-feet 1-inch tall, 175 pounds) had been employed at Modern Continental Construction of Cambridge Massachusetts since May 21 of 2001 as a laborer. On December 5 of that year, he was using a portable electric abrasive saw at a below grade worksite on the I-93 roadway to cut projecting steel reinforcing bars flush with a concrete wall from which they projected.

In general, based upon Mr. Watson's testimony (Reference 4, pp 94-104) the immediate events leading up to his injury are as follows: At one point, he was on the fifth or sixth rung of a ladder, cutting a rod to his left. As a right-handed person, he was using the saw with his left hand on the forward (loop) grip and his right hand on the rear handle. After cutting the rod, he released the trigger switch, repositioned his left hand on the loop handle, and confirmed that the rod had been cut flush with his right hand. He then readjusted the grip of his left hand on the saw for balance, and started down the ladder with his right hand on the right rail of the ladder. Upon reaching the bottom of the ladder, he transferred his grip on the saw to hold it with his left hand by the rear handle in order to more conveniently carry the saw. At some point in this process, the saw blade, which was still spinning (also referred to as coasting or coast down), contacted his left leg, causing laceration and nerve injuries below the knee.

Mr. Watson stated that he had used cutting saws in the past, and that he had used the subject saw over a period of perhaps three weeks to a month to cut hundreds of such rods on that jobsite prior to that date. On that date, except for a lunch break, he had worked from 7:00 AM to approximately 2:30 PM when he was injured. He described the work environment as noisy, and with work lights being used which created many shadows. He was wearing safety goggles and earplugs.

Description of Saw:

This subject K2300 EL saw is manufactured by the Partner subdivision of the Electrolux Professional Outdoor Products of Sweden, and was in production in the 1992-2003 time period. It consists essentially of an electrical motor driving a circular abrasive blade

through a gear reduction mechanism. The motor is housed such that it can be hand-held using two handles. The rear handle incorporates a spring loaded finger-operated motor switch which can be actuated when an interlock button is depressed. The forward handle is of a loop design. The motor's axis of rotation is generally fore and aft, and the blade rotation is at right angles to the motor axis and is such that the bottom of the blade rotates backwards toward the user. A semi-fixed guard surrounds the upper portion of the blade, and encompasses somewhat more than half the circumference of the blade. The rotational orientation of the guard is manually adjustable to minimize debris from flying back toward the operator. Neither the saw nor the operator's manual contained any warnings regarding the blade hazard due to coasting, as provided by some other saw manufacturers.

It is not clear whether the subject saw had a 12-inch or 14-inch diameter blade, both of which were offered by Partner, the two versions differing only in the diameter of the blade and the size of the guard. The saw is rated at 15 amperes at 120 volts AC and 4500 revolutions per minute.

The defendant indicated coast-down (stopping times after release of the trigger switch) of 10-12 seconds for the 12-inch EL 2300 (Walker, Reference 15) and 12-15 seconds for the 14-inch blade (Gustafson, Ref. 4, page 72, line 21). An exemplar 12-inch K2300 EL tested by this investigator was found to have a coast-down time of 12.7 seconds.

Discussion:

Unguarded spinning saw blades on power tools are certainly hazardous, as accidental bodily contact with a spinning blade can result in severe injuries. For this reason, it is appropriate to physically guard the blades to the maximum extent possible without compromising the tool's ability to perform its function. For example, retractable blade guards have been a standard feature on hand-held circular saws and on radial-arm and miter saws for many years. An additional approach to reducing the hazard of a spinning blade is to ensure that the blade slows to a stop quickly when the machine is turned off.

Because the blade guard on the subject saw does not completely cover the blade when the saw is withdrawn from the workpiece, it is especially important that the blade stops as quickly as possible.

Blade braking mechanisms have been offered on power saws for many years. Both mechanical and electrical braking means have been employed to accomplish this. Radial arm saws at least as far back as the 1960's have incorporated mechanical blade braking mechanisms to quickly stop the blade once power is shut off. It is common for miter saws and hand-held circular saws of more recent vintage to utilize electrical means to brake the motor to a stop. Such means, often referred to as dynamic braking, are based upon the concept of switching the electrical current paths within the motor circuitry so that the motor effectively becomes a generator under load, where electromagnetic fields are created that oppose continued rotation of the motor armature, causing the kinetic energy of the spinning motor to be rapidly dissipated. There have been many approaches to accomplishing this, as evidenced by the numerous extant designs and patents.

That these approaches are both economically and technically feasible are illustrated by the following examples:

About 10 years ago, Makita, a manufacturer of electric saws manufactured a model 5007NB-A circular saw which differed from their model 5007NB only in the addition of an electric brake feature, which served to bring the blade to a rapid stop when the trigger was released. At that time, the electric brake model retailed for approximately \$164 compared to approximately \$130 for the non-braked 5007NB.

The construction of the two saws was almost identical, with only the brushes, switch, armature and field assemblies differing between the models. A replacement field assembly for the NB-A cost \$44.00, as compared to \$35.00 for the non-braked model, and the NB-A switch cost \$10.00 as compared to \$9.00 for the NB model. The costs of the brushes and armature were the same for both models. The cost difference between the two models, on a retail, parts replacement cost basis, was thus only \$10.00. Current Makita models 5007FAK and 5007FK (with and without blade brakes) retail for approximately \$127 and \$105, respectively, a similar small difference.

DeWalt, another well-known manufacturer of electrically operated tools offers the 120 volt, 15 ampere 5800 rpm model DW 369CSK 7 1/4 inch circular saw, as well as the identically specified DW368 model, which differs only in that the former includes electrical braking, while the latter does not. The saws retail for approximately \$129.99 and \$109.99, respectively. Assuming a ratio of approximately 3 or 4 to one between the retail price and manufacturing cost, the additional cost to manufacture the braked version is approximately \$5.00- \$7.00.

As another comparison, consider the current DeWalt model 708 4000 rpm 12-inch miter saw. This saw is also rated 15 amperes at 120 volts and provides dynamic braking.

This DeWalt is a larger, and significantly more complex device than the Partner saw. Each contains a motor and associated housing, an interlocked operator switch and power cord, blade mounting means, and an upper blade guard. Each has a cutting blade, with the Dewalt's carbide-tipped steel saw blade retailing for approximately \$55, compared with a 14-inch abrasive blade at approximately \$15. The Partner saw utilizes a gearbox, which the Dewalt does not, but the Dewalt has a large base, with two different angle adjustment mechanisms, a belt and two pulley drive mechanism, and adjustable and lockable fences. In addition, the Dewalt has an automatically retracting lower blade guard, a sawdust collector and a motor head slide mechanism. The DeWalt has many more parts and functions than the Partner saw. Yet it sells for approximately \$550-\$600, as compared with \$660 for the Partner K2300 EL.

A test of the DeWalt's stopping time was conducted by mounting two 10-inch steel blades on the DeWalt. The combined polar moment of inertia of the two blades, which weighed 3.03 pounds is approximately 6 percent greater than that of a 14-inch Partner abrasive blade. The DeWalt stopped the blades in less than 2 seconds.

In addition to Dewalt, other manufacturers of power tools, such as Delta and Ridgid, also offer miter saws of similar power, functionality size and price. They, too, provide blade brakes. For example, the Ridgid model MS1290LZ 15 ampere, 120 volt, 4000 rpm, 12-inch miter saw sells for \$569.00 and includes dynamic blade braking. Its Owner's Manual indicates a stopping time of less than 6 seconds, but actual testing of the saw revealed a blade stopping time of approximately 2.6 seconds. A test of a Delta Model 3260 12-inch miter saw showed a stopping time of less than 2 seconds with the blade brake enabled, and approximately 5 1/2 seconds under free coast down (mains power removed, trigger depressed).

The foregoing discussion and examples indicate that dynamic blade braking for electric saws in the \$130 - \$600 price range is practicable, inexpensive, and effective.

The concept of blade braking is not unique to power saws. For example, safety standards exist to restrict the time it takes for rotating impellers and augers on snow throwers and for the blades of power lawn mowers to stop once the operating controls have been released. Such products routinely meet these stopping time requirements.

Machine Safety and Accident Prevention:

The product safety hierarchy is well known: A product should first be designed to be non-hazardous. If this is not possible, then the hazards should be guarded against. If this is not feasible without compromising the product's utility, only then should warnings and/or training be used to reduce the risk.

Warnings are never a substitute for an inherently safe design, or one where hazards can be guarded against. The reason for this is simple. No matter how good the training or warnings, or how well intentioned the user, accidents can lead to an injury if an unguarded hazard exists.

Consistent with this, OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Standards - 29 CFR, Part 1910) (Ref. 19) requires that all employee-operated machinery be guarded, as follows:

Subpart O: Machinery and Machine Guarding

Standard 1910.212: General requirements for all machines.

1910.212(a) Machine guarding.

1910.212(a)(1)

Types of guarding. One or more methods of machine guarding shall be provided to protect the operator and other employees in the machine area from hazards such as those created by point of operation, ingoing nip points, rotating parts, flying chips and sparks.

In my opinion, the subject Partner saw does not comply with this safety requirement as it lacked sufficient means to reasonably protect the operator.

Conclusion:

It was foreseeable by the manufacturer that the K2300 EL would be used in an environment that might be sufficiently noisy to mask the coast down sound of a still-spinning blade, or that users would wear hearing protection. It was also foreseeable that the saw would be held and used in a variety of positions, passed from one hand to another as a user changed positions or moved from one location to another, and that, given the lack of a full mechanical blade guard, that the unguarded portion of the blade might inadvertently come into contact with a user's body during such maneuvers.

It is incumbent upon the manufacturer to provide protection against the known hazard of a spinning blade to the extent reasonably possible. Since braking of motor-driven tools is a well-known and commonly applied technique for reducing the hazards of such tools, Partner could and should have provided such a feature.

As previously noted, hazards should first be designed out of a machine, or guarded against. The K2300 EL incorporated neither effective guarding nor adequate operator safety warnings.

If the plaintiff had been using a saw equipped with either mechanical braking, or the electrical dynamic braking such as offered by Delta, DeWalt, Makita and Ridgid, the saw blade would have stopped or been going more slowly before it contacted the plaintiff's leg. This would have prevented or reduced the likelihood of injury. In the absence of a blade brake, operator warnings would have made the saw a safer device.

Because it was both technically and economically feasible to have had a blade brake on the K2300EL at the time of its manufacture, the lack of such a safety feature makes the design of the Partner K2300 EL defective and unreasonably dangerous.

To a reasonable degree of engineering certainty, it is my opinion that it is more likely than not that this defect was a proximate cause of this accident and injury.

Leslie N. Wilder
Leslie N. Wilder, P.E.

EXHIBIT E

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

MICHAEL WATSON, INDIVIDUALLY,
AND AS FATHER AND NEXT FRIEND
OF JOHN WATSON, PPA

Plaintiff

v.

ELECTROLUX PROFESSIONAL
OUTDOOR PRODUCTS, INC.

Defendant

CIVIL ACTION NO. 04-11782 DPW

AFFIDAVIT OF LENNART GUSTAFSSON

I, Lennart Gustafsson, state as follows under the pains and penalties of perjury:

1. Until April 16, 2006 when I retired from that position, I was Vice President of the Defendant, Electrolux Outdoor Products, Inc. ("Electrolux"), whose division Partner Industrial Products ("Partner") is the designer and manufacturer of the Partner K2300 electric power cutter that is the subject of this action.

2. I received the equivalent of a B.A. in Mechanical Engineering from Aschebergs Gymnasiet in Sweden in 1967. Beginning in 1969, I was employed in various engineering capacities by Partner. From the late 1980's until my retirement from Partner in 2003, I was President of United States Operations for Partner. Thereafter, I became Vice President of Electrolux until my retirement last month.

3. During the course of my employment with Partner and Electrolux, I became familiar with the design of the Partner K2300 and its predecessor and successor power cutter models. I am also familiar with the design of power cutters made by Partner's competitors.

4. The following companies make 12" and 14" hand-held electric power cutters that compete with Partner power cutters in the marketplace: Bosch, DeWalt, Hitachi, Makita, and Milwaukee. None of these power cutters have so-called blade brakes or motor brakes. Indeed, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no power cutter manufacturer incorporates a blade brake on its electric power cutter.

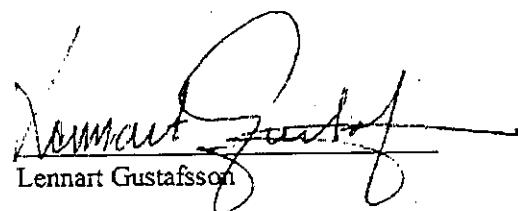
5. In my positions with Partner and Electrolux I have been responsible for responding to customer complaints with respect to Partner power cutters and have also been responsible for product liability claims against Partner and Electrolux arising out of the use of Partner power cutters.

6. Apart from this case, no customer or user of a Partner electric power cutter has complained to Partner or Electrolux about an alleged danger of a coasting blade. Nor, apart from this case, has any user of a Partner electric power cutter filed a lawsuit against Partner or Electrolux alleging a danger from a coasting blade. This has been confirmed by my review of company records.

7. Power cutters are different from portable circular saws and stationary miter saws. Power cutters are not as frequently used to make repetitive cuts (where blade brakes can enhance productivity) and are used by professional users, mostly in the construction industry, to cut steel or masonry, as opposed to wood.

8. When used to cut steel, the cutter wheel on the power cutter is an abrasive blade, which is resin bonded, has no "teeth" and is "dull" compared to blades used on wood cutting saws such as circular saws and miter saws. Abrasive blades are not "aggressive" and must be forced into the material in order to perform their cutting function.

SIGNED UNDER THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF PERJURY THIS 18
DAY OF MAY, 2006.



Lennart Gustafsson

377631

EXHIBIT F

Volume: I
Pages: 1 - 184
Exhibits: 1 - 13

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

MICHAEL WATSON, INDIVIDUALLY,
AND AS FATHER AND NEXT FRIEND
OF JOHN WATSON, PPA,
Plaintiff,

vs.

CIVIL ACTION NO.
04-11782DPW

ELECTROLUX PROFESSIONAL
OUTDOOR PRODUCTS, INC.,
Defendant.

DEPOSITION of LESLIE N. WILDER,
taken on behalf of the Defendant, pursuant
to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
before Eileen Baker, Registered Professional
Reporter and Notary Public within and for
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at the
offices of Sugarman, Rogers, Barshak &
Cohen, P.C., 101 Merrimac Street, Boston,
Massachusetts, on Monday, March 27, 2006,
commencing at 10:26 a.m.

1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2 At the offices of Sugarman, Rogers,
3 Barshak & Cohen, P.C., 101 Merrimac Street
4 Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday, March 27,
5 2006, commencing at 10:26 a.m.

6 STIPULATIONS

7 It is hereby stipulated and agreed
8 by and between counsel for the respective
9 parties that the reading and signing will
10 not be waived. The sealing and filing are
11 waived.

12 It is further stipulated and agreed
13 that all objections, except objections to
14 the form of the questions, and motions to
15 strike will be reserved until the time of
16 trial.

17 LESLIE N. WILDER,
18 being first duly sworn, was examined and
19 testified as follows:

20 DIRECT EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. BARRY:

22 Q. Would you tell us your name, please, sir?
23 A. I'm Leslie Wilder, L-E-S-L-I-E, W-I-L-D-E-R.
24 Q. Where do you live, Mr. Wilder?

1 A. In Fairfield, Connecticut.

2 Q. What is your occupation?

3 A. I'm an engineer.

4 Q. What type of engineer?

5 A. Mechanical and electrical, mostly
6 mechanical.

7 Q. When you say mostly mechanical why do you
8 say that?

9 A. I have degrees in both electrical and
10 mechanical engineering, but the matters that
11 I get involved in tend to be mostly
12 mechanical.

13 Q. Where you have matters that require the
14 expertise of an electrical engineer do you
15 refer those or consult with an electrical
16 engineer?

17 A. Depends on the issues.

18 MR. BARRY: Can we mark this as
19 Exhibit 1.

20 (Exhibit No. 1 Report 9/29/05
21 marked for identification.)

22 (Exhibit No. 2 Profile marked for
23 identification.)

24 (Exhibit No. 3 CV marked for

SHEA COURT REPORTING SERVICES
(617) 227-3097

1 identification.)

2 Q. Mr. Wilder, do you do business under any
3 particular corporate or business name?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. What is it?

6 A. Sabon Industries, Incorporated. That's
7 S-A-B-O-N.

8 Q. Is that a private company?

9 A. It's a corporation.

10 Q. Private corporation?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Privately held?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Who owns it?

15 A. I do.

16 Q. Anybody else?

17 A. No.

18 Q. How long has it been in existence?

19 A. Since mideighties started out as a
20 non-corporate entity and then it changed to
21 a corporate entity, somewhere around 1986 or
22 thereabouts.

23 Q. Is it organized under the laws of the State
24 of Connecticut.

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Where is its principal place of business?

3 A. 150 Jennie Lane, J-E-N-N-I-E, Lane in
4 Fairfield, Connecticut.

5 Q. Is that where you live?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Does it have any other place of business?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Does it have any other employees besides
10 yourself?

11 A. No.

12 Q. If I were to go to Sabon Industries and
13 visit the place of business of Sabon
14 Industries what would I see?

15 A. You would see a residence with laboratory
16 facilities in there.

17 Q. What type of laboratory facilities are
18 there?

19 A. Well, there is space available and used with
20 machinery, test equipment, tools and it's
21 reserved for pretty much Sabon Industries'
22 work.

23 Q. In the course of your work as a forensic
24 engineer do you ever consult with other

1 understand the question.

2 A. Well I think I understand the question, but
3 I'm not sure. It's the report that I was
4 asked for.

5 Q. You understand that this case, the Watson
6 case, is pending in federal court?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Do you understand that the federal courts
9 have a rule that experts are required to
10 disclose their opinions by submitting a
11 written report that includes all of the
12 opinions they intend to testify to at trial
13 and the bases for those opinions?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And is the report that you submitted that is
16 part of Exhibit 1 the report that you
17 submitted with that understanding --

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. -- that it contains all the opinions that
20 you expect to testify to at trial and the
21 basis for those opinions?

22 A. As of that time, yes.

23 Q. Now, Exhibit 1 also includes your CV,
24 correct?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Is that CV current as of the present time,
3 and you can take a look at it, if you would
4 like?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Can you identify the document that we've
7 marked as Exhibit 2?

8 (Document handed to witness.)

9 A. It's apparently something that was taken off
10 the web showing a listing for me through
11 almexperts.com.

12 Q. What is almexperts.com?

13 A. It's a publication, American Lawyer Media,
14 and this particular thing -- I believe I
15 have seen that before -- is my listing in
16 one of their expert directories.

17 Q. Do you advertise your services through
18 almexperts.com?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Do you pay to do that?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Do you know how much you pay roughly?

23 A. I believe it's about 600 a year, but it
24 depends. They have a scale depending upon

1 which directories you're in.

2 Q. And on page 2 of Exhibit 2 do the subject
3 matters that are set forth there represent
4 subject matters on which you claim to have
5 expertise?

6 (Document handed to witness.)

7 A. In general, yes.

8 Q. Are there any that are listed there that you
9 do not claim expertise in?

10 A. If you would like me to look through them
11 carefully, I will.

12 Q. Sure.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Which ones?

15 A. No. I'm answering your question that yes, I
16 have expertise in those fields.

17 Q. Oh, okay. I thought my prior question was
18 was there any in which you do not claim
19 expertise. So, the answer is no to that
20 question?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Do you claim expertise in all of those
23 areas?

24 A. Yes.

1 there on the table?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Have you had any other publications at any
4 time in the field of -- just period?

5 A. I have had many publications, but the others
6 have been private while as a corporate
7 employee. So, they'd all be internal
8 documents.

9 Q. Have you ever published any article on the
10 subject of power saws?

11 A. No. When you say publish you mean for
12 general consumption?

13 Q. That's what I mean.

14 A. No.

15 Q. I'm not including any opinions that you have
16 written in connection with forensic matters.

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. Let's get back to Mr. Baum for a moment.
19 You say you believe you spoke with him
20 before you rendered your September 29, 2005
21 report?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Did you, in fact, meet with him or was this
24 just a conversation?

1 conversations with Mr. Baum?

2 A. I would have taken probably some notes to
3 estimate the hours and the dollars, but I've
4 tossed those notes.

5 Q. So, you no longer have any notes of any
6 conversations with Mr. Baum of the subject?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. And you believe there were no more than two
9 such conversations?

10 A. There might have been a third conversation
11 when I called him back and I said it looks
12 like we're going to hold off on this, but we
13 might want to do it at some point in the
14 future.

15 Q. And I take it you never did modify an
16 exemplar K23 power cutter or any power
17 cutter by putting an electric brake on it;
18 is that correct?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. Have you ever designed a power cutter
21 similar to the type involved in Mr. Watson's
22 accident?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Have you ever designed any power saw that

1 actually went into production?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Have you ever used a power cutter similar to
4 the one involved in Mr. Watson's accident to
5 cut steel, concrete or anything with it?

6 A. I don't believe I've ever used a portable
7 abrasive saw to cut steel. I have used at
8 least one abrasive saw in the past to cut
9 steel, but it was a bench mounted saw.

10 Q. Stationary tool?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What were the circumstances of using that
13 saw?

14 A. Late sixties I believe. I don't remember
15 what I was cutting or what reason, but it
16 was part of my employment with a company. I
17 was making something and I remember cutting
18 using an abrasive saw.

19 Q. On one occasion?

20 A. I can't tell you that. It was at least one
21 occasion, possibly more.

22 Q. And that was not a saw that you owned, was
23 it?

24 A. No.

1 Q. But you have never used a portable abrasive
2 power cutter similar to the one involved in
3 Mr. Watson's accident?

4 A. No. I have put an abrasive blade on my own
5 circular saw and I've used that from time to
6 time, and I can't remember specifically now
7 what I was cutting or when.

8 Q. But you're talking about a portable circular
9 saw?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. That would be a very different tool from the
12 one involved in Mr. Watson's accident,
13 wouldn't it?

14 A. It would be different.

15 Q. My question is focused on a power cutter
16 similar in design to the one involved in
17 Mr. Watson's accident. Have you ever used
18 such a portable power cutter to cut
19 concrete, steel or any substance?

20 A. I think so.

21 Q. When?

22 A. Probably two or three years ago. I had some
23 masonry work being done at my home, and I
24 believe at one point I may have picked up

1 the saw and made a cut in some stone and I
2 believe it was a diamond-bladed saw.

3 Q. Do you know the manufacturer of the saw?

4 A. No.

5 Q. But it was a saw that you held with two
6 hands when you were operating it?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. With the left hand on the top front handle
9 and your right hand on the rear handle where
10 the trigger was?

11 A. I have no recollection of what the saw
12 looked like, but I would imagine that would
13 have been the way I would have held it.

14 Q. Other than that one occasion, have you ever
15 used a power cutter similar to the one
16 involved in --

17 A. I don't believe so.

18 Q. -- in Watson's accident? Is a diamond blade
19 different from an abrasive blade?

20 A. Well, yes, in the sense that it uses a
21 diamond as the cutting media and it's
22 impregnated into a steel blade; whereas,
23 this abrasive blade does not use a steel
24 core and it doesn't use diamond grit.

1 first get those tests?

2 A. I don't remember.

3 Q. Again, without looking at your file?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. Did you ever meet Mr. Watson?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Did you ever speak with him?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Among the materials you reviewed were his
10 deposition in which he, among other things,
11 described how the accident happened; is that
12 correct?

13 A. I did read his deposition.

14 Q. Did you read his answers to interrogatories?

15 A. I don't believe so.

16 Q. Were you given his answers to
17 interrogatories?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Did you ask for them?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Did you think it was important to read his
22 written description in his answers to
23 interrogatories concerning how the accident
24 happened?

1 can't say?

2 A. I can't say precisely, no.

3 Q. So, as far as you know he was either
4 completely on the ladder, partially on the
5 ladder or completely on the ground when his
6 accident happened, and you can't say which
7 of those possibilities is the case; is that
8 right?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. Was the blade coasting or was it under power
11 when Mr. Watson was injured?

12 A. I don't know.

13 Q. Is it equally probable in your mind that it
14 was coasting and under power?

15 A. I can't answer the question.

16 Q. Do you assign any greater probability to the
17 blade being coasting, on the one hand, or
18 under power on the other at the time he was
19 injured?

20 A. I simply don't have enough information to
21 make that determination.

22 Q. So, you simply don't know?

23 A. I simply don't know.

24 Q. As you sit here now it's equally probable in

1 your mind the blade was coasting when he was
2 injured as it is that it was under power
3 when he was injured?

4 A. I didn't say that. I said I really don't
5 know.

6 Q. When you wrote your September 29th, 2005
7 report was it your understanding that the
8 blade was coasting at the time he was
9 injured?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. What did you base that understanding on?

12 A. I based it essentially on the assumption
13 that he had started down the ladder,
14 descended the ladder and then somehow at the
15 bottom or near the bottom the saw somehow
16 struck his leg, and the only way that I
17 could envision that happening at the time
18 was that the blade was still coasting.

19 Q. What information, if any, have you received
20 since you wrote your September 29th report
21 that causes you to now not know whether the
22 blade was coasting or had power?

23 A. Well, specifically I reviewed the videos,
24 and in viewing the videos I noticed that it

1 was possible for the saw to be triggered in
2 normal handling, which I hadn't anticipated
3 before.

4 Q. What videos are you referring to?

5 A. There is one entitled Film Reconstruction
6 Sweden: Descend ladder and cut leg.

7 Q. Is that the film that you have in mind when
8 you say you now think it's possible that he
9 inadvertently started the saw?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Did that film have some narration to it?

12 A. It was in Swedish.

13 Q. Do you speak Swedish?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Do you understand Swedish?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Did you have it translated?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Do you know what the man was saying as he
20 was demonstrating what was shown in the
21 video?

22 A. No.

23 Q. You understand that on this K2300 saw there
24 is an interlock device that requires that

1 one depress a button before you can pull the
2 trigger to start the saw?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Do you know whether that was operative and
5 functional during the demonstration that you
6 referred to?

7 A. I don't know that.

8 Q. What was it about reviewing the video that
9 now leads you to question, if that's a fair
10 way of putting it, whether the blade was
11 coasting when Mr. Watson had his accident?

12 A. Well, it wasn't so much that the blade was
13 coasting or that the video showed that the
14 blade was coasting. What I was referring to
15 in the video is that the blade could be
16 inadvertently powered.

17 Q. Besides now thinking that the blade can be
18 inadvertently powered, is there any other
19 reason that causes you to question whether
20 the blade was coasting at the time of
21 Mr. Watson's accident?

22 A. I'm not sure I can answer that completely.
23 I would think that primarily almost
24 exclusively the video demonstrated the

1 possibility of inadvertently powering the
2 saw, and that's what caused me to look back
3 at the situation and see whether or not
4 there was an alternative to the blade
5 coasting.

6 Q. So, before you saw that video -- and as you
7 sit here now you don't remember when you
8 first saw it; is that right?

9 A. I'm sorry?

10 Q. Do you remember when you first saw the video
11 that we're talking about, the Swedish video?

12 A. Within the past two weeks.

13 Q. Before you saw that video within the last
14 two weeks did you receive any other
15 information that led you to question whether
16 the blade was coasting when Mr. Watson had
17 his injury?

18 A. Not really.

19 Q. You had previously received Mr. Gustafsson's
20 and Dr. Funk's reports that were submitted
21 around mid November of 2005, right?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. You read those reports?

24 A. Yes.

1 A. I am looking for it and I don't see it
2 myself.

3 Q. Do you think you might have done that test
4 or those tests that you just described in
5 response to getting the defendant's expert
6 reports?

7 A. No.

8 Q. After they did those tests and those tests
9 were shared with you?

10 A. No. I did it before that and I'm fairly
11 certain that in my notes will have the date
12 that I actually did it.

13 Q. Okay.

14 A. No, I don't see it in my report which
15 surprises me, but I don't see it.

16 Q. Did you perform any other tests in
17 connection with your work on this case?

18 A. I performed the coastdown test, yes.

19 Q. What did you do in regard to that test?

20 A. I timed how long it took the blade to stop
21 from the release of the trigger.

22 Q. And that is in your report I believe,
23 correct?

24 A. I believe it is.

1 Q. How long did it take for the blade to coast
2 down from the time the trigger was released?

3 A. The number in my mind says 12.7 seconds. I
4 may or may not have that correct.

5 Q. Have you performed any other tests besides
6 the ladder descending test and the coastdown
7 time test in connection with your work on
8 this case?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. What other tests have you performed?

11 A. I did take a video of the startup time of
12 the saw, which was inconclusive. It's on
13 that CD that you noticed that I said that's
14 it probably not worth copying. It's just
15 two videos of the starting of the saw
16 lasting a couple of seconds each. And I
17 also manipulated the saw after seeing these
18 videos to see whether I could accidentally
19 or inadvertently trigger the interlock and
20 the trigger. I could, yes.

21 Q. Have you now told us about all of the tests
22 that you've done in connection with your
23 work on the Watson case?

24 A. I also handled the saw quite a bit, but --

1 would seem to be also acceptable.

2 Q. What is your basis for that conclusion with
3 regard to the relationship between the
4 startup time of the saw and the braking time
5 of the saw, if there is a blade brake on it?

6 A. If an operator can withstand the inertia
7 loading of startup, then they would be able
8 to handle the inertia loading of a slowdown,
9 if it was the same or longer in terms of
10 time.

11 Q. Is there a risk with blade brakes, electric
12 blade brakes that they can cause the blade
13 to come loose from the arbor under certain
14 circumstances?

15 A. I'm not sure.

16 Q. That's not something you considered in
17 connection with the case?

18 A. I considered it, but considering there are
19 many, many saws out on the market, all of
20 which had blade brakes, this seems to be,
21 not to be an issue.

22 Q. Are there any power cutters similar to the
23 one Mr. Watson was using that had blade
24 brakes prior to December 2001 when this

1 accident happened?

2 A. I'm not aware of any.

3 Q. Are you aware of any power cutters similar
4 to Mr. Watson's power cutter that has a
5 blade brake even today?

6 A. No.

7 Q. You mentioned Makita and Dewalt portable
8 circular saws in your report?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Do you know whether either of those
11 companies manufacture power cutters?

12 A. I don't believe either of them do.

13 Q. Do any other manufacturers besides Partner
14 manufacture power cutters similar to the
15 Partner power cutter involved in
16 Mr. Watson's accident?

17 A. I don't know.

18 Q. If they do and if they do not have blade
19 brakes, are they all defective in your
20 opinion?

21 A. If they're similar to this power cutter, I
22 would say so, yes.

23 Q. There are many portable circular saws that
24 do not have blade brakes, correct?

1 that, have you?

2 A. I would change the word imagine to say I'm
3 quite sure that I could drive that saw into
4 my leg after an 11-second coastdown and do
5 some damage to my skin or leg.

6 Q. You haven't done any test to confirm what
7 you have just said?

8 A. No, I did not.

9 Q. Do you know the rate at which the blade
10 loses energy during the coastdown period?

11 A. I did see a chart, I believe Dr. Funk put
12 together, but I don't remember any of the
13 details of it, but clearly it loses energy
14 as it slows down.

15 Q. And do you know whether that rate is an
16 arithmetic rate or geometric rate?

17 A. It goes as the square of the velocity.

18 Q. So, if the coastdown time, for example, is
19 12 seconds, it would lose, the blade would
20 lose more than half of its speed at the end
21 of six seconds of coasting?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Did you do any tests that were designed to
24 determine whether Mr. Watson's injury

1 occurred while the blade was coasting or
2 under power?

3 A. No.

4 Q. I think you told me if this was a coasting
5 blade that produced his injury you didn't
6 perform any test to determine the energy
7 required to produce the injury, correct?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. Now, if the saw instead of, if the blade
10 instead of coasting were under power when he
11 was injured, do you know for what period of
12 time it had been under power?

13 A. I don't think anybody would know that.

14 Q. So, if it was under power you can't say for
15 how many seconds it was under power,
16 correct?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. Now, let's talk about this idea of possible
19 inadvertent activation of the saw that you
20 mentioned in your recent letter.

21 MR. BARRY: Let's get this marked.

22 (Exhibit No. 4 Letter 3/24/06
23 marked for identification.)

24 (Document handed to witness.)

1 Q. But you have no evidence that he
2 inadvertently turned it on and then just as
3 inadvertently turned it off, do you?

4 A. I'm trying to cover what the possible events
5 were leading up to this accident, and I
6 don't know what precisely happened and I'm
7 trying to cover the alternatives. This is
8 one alternative.

9 Q. You can't say to a reasonable degree of
10 engineering certainty that Mr. Watson
11 inadvertently activated the saw, can you?

12 A. I can say to a reasonable degree of
13 engineering certainty it's certainly
14 possible that he did so. Whether he did or
15 not, I don't know.

16 Q. And you can't say to a reasonable degree of
17 engineering certainty whether the blade was
18 coasting or under power at the time of his
19 injury, correct?

20 A. No, I cannot say that.

21 Q. When did you first consider the possibility
22 of whether Mr. Watson inadvertently started
23 the saw?

24 A. After seeing the videos.

1 Q. That was not something that you had thought
2 about before your September 2005 report?

3 A. That's correct, or if I thought about it, it
4 is unconscious, because there was an
5 interlock there and I played with it and it
6 just looked to me as if it was a reasonable
7 interlock, but --

8 Q. Go ahead.

9 A. -- I didn't anticipate that it could be
10 inadvertently actuated.

11 Q. You have an exemplar saw here, correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And the interlock is functional on this saw?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Can you demonstrate using the exemplar saw
16 how Mr. Watson possibly inadvertently turned
17 it on?

18 A. I can try.

19 MR. BARRY: This is where the video
20 operator has a role here. Can we take a
21 short break?

22 (Brief recess.)

23 Q. I think you indicated, Mr. Wilder, before
24 the break that you said it was possible that

1 the saw was under power shortly before the
2 accident, correct?

3 A. Well, you asked me whether or not I knew to
4 a reasonable degree of engineering certainty
5 whether the saw was powered or whether it
6 was coasting down, and in each case I
7 answered I can't, but I can say with a
8 reasonable degree of engineering certainty
9 that it was some combination of the above.
10 It could have been coasting. It could have
11 been powered or it could have been coasting
12 down and powered while coasting down or
13 after it had completed coasting down.

14 I can tell you that that happened,
15 because the accident occurred, but I can't
16 tell you which or in what proportion these
17 possibilities exist.

18 Q. And one of the possibilities is that the saw
19 was fully under power at the time of the
20 accident?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. I think you also said that when you first
23 wrote your report that you were aware that
24 there's a trigger lock on the saw, correct?

1 So, there is any number of ways in
2 which somebody could have transferred or
3 moved or supported the saw, and I can't be
4 sure how, except to show that with the two
5 items right in close proximity and in
6 proximity to where your hand would actually
7 grasp the saw to carry it, you can actuate
8 it. And it's designed that way, so that you
9 don't need to move too far away from where
10 you are to actuate it. That doesn't make
11 sense.

12 Q. No, no, no. It makes sense to me. Do you
13 have any information one way or another as
14 to whether the trigger lock was operative
15 and functioning as it was intended to
16 function on the day of Mr. Watson's
17 accident?

18 A. Only by presuming that if it wasn't, that
19 might have come out in some way, but I have
20 no knowledge.

21 Q. One way or another?

22 A. One way or another.

23 Q. Have you heard of a practice in the
24 construction industry of defeating the

1 Q. Would it be difficult to defeat the trigger
2 lock by removing it?

3 A. I did not open up this saw, so I don't know.
4 I mean it probably could have been removed
5 or bypassed or something, but again I'd have
6 to open it and see what the mechanism looked
7 like, and I haven't done that.

8 Q. If the trigger lock were defeated in some
9 way, it would be easier to inadvertently
10 start the saw than if it were functioning
11 properly, correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. If that had happened -- and I understand
14 that you're not saying that it did -- and
15 Mr. Watson had inadvertently activated the
16 saw, that wouldn't be a design problem with
17 the saw, would it, if somebody had defeated
18 the interlock?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. Now, you didn't have an opportunity to
21 examine the saw that was involved in
22 Mr. Watson's accident?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. The actual saw?

1 A. I want to think about that last answer just
2 a little more for a second, and I haven't
3 given it any consideration at this point
4 because the interlock did exist, but there
5 are ways to design triggers to make them
6 less susceptible to inadvertent operation,
7 and that would be some sort of a barrier
8 nearer the trigger, so that you can't bump
9 it accidentally.

10 And given what you've said, if we
11 take this particular saw, as it is designed
12 and remove the interlock, I would say yes,
13 the trigger would be more easily actuated,
14 but it's not, it should not be meant to be
15 construed as in general that removing an
16 interlock always makes it much more -- let
17 me change that.

18 I'm saying in general triggers
19 could be designed so that they're configured
20 with respect to the handle, so that they are
21 less susceptible to being actuated. This
22 one is not.

23 Q. I'm not sure I understand that answer.
24 A. Okay.

1 Q. You agree with me that if the trigger lock
2 had been defeated, it would be easier then
3 if the trigger lock were functioning
4 properly to inadvertently activate the saw?

5 A. On this particular saw, yes.

6 Q. On this particular saw?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And if that had happened ---

9 MR. TOBIN: That?

10 Q. Somebody had -- if, in fact, the trigger
11 lock had been defeated before Mr. Watson's
12 accident and, in fact, he had inadvertently
13 activated the saw, the cause of the
14 inadvertent activation wouldn't be a design
15 problem with the trigger lock. It would be
16 the fact that somebody had defeated it,
17 correct?

18 A. I don't know that I can answer that question
19 yes or no, because I then have to consider
20 whether or not the whole handle could have
21 been configured such that even if the
22 trigger lock were removed that the trigger
23 would be less susceptible to actuation.

24 But I would have to agree with you

1 that once the trigger lock is removed
2 regardless of what kind of design there was,
3 it only stands to reason that it could be
4 more easily inadvertently actuated, but as I
5 said, this one does not have any other
6 protective design about that handle and the
7 trigger, and this trigger is completely
8 exposed.

9 So, if the interlock was not there,
10 the trigger would be more susceptible to be
11 inadvertently triggered. That's a long way
12 of saying it.

13 Q. I was asking you about the fact that you
14 never had an opportunity to examine the
15 actual saw; am I correct about that?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. As an engineer would you like to have had
18 the opportunity to inspect the actual saw
19 involved in Mr. Watson's accident?

20 A. Yes. It's always good to see the subject
21 piece of equipment, yes.

22 Q. Why would you have wanted to see the
23 equipment itself?

24 A. Well, my tests were done on an exemplar. I

1 don't know how well used the saw was that he
2 was using. It may very well have been that
3 the bearings had worn in very well. The saw
4 was loose and a coastdown time might have
5 exceeded 20 seconds instead of 15 seconds if
6 the saw was very free and easy.

7 I would certainly want to see
8 whether the interlock was functioning,
9 whether the trigger functioned or whether
10 there was anything else unusual that I don't
11 see from the exemplar.

12 Q. An opportunity to inspect the saw might have
13 permitted you to come to a more informed
14 opinion as to how Mr. Watson's accident
15 occurred?

16 A. I don't know that it would have, because I
17 think some of the circumstances of the
18 accident are just unknown.

19 Q. Do you agree, Mr. Wilder, that if
20 Mr. Watson's accident had happened while the
21 blade was still coasting after he had
22 initially turned it off following completion
23 of his cut and without his inadvertently
24 activating the saw, then under that

1 circumstance the design of the trigger lock
2 would not have played any causal role in his
3 accident?

4 A. If it had just been coasting down?

5 Q. Correct.

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. You agree with me?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And conversely, if his accident had happened
10 after he did inadvertently activate the saw
11 and while the saw was under full power, then
12 the lack of an electric brake or blade brake
13 would not have played any causal role in the
14 accident, correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. I think you told me earlier that you can't
17 say to a reasonable degree of engineering
18 certainty which of these two accident
19 scenarios was the one that he actually had,
20 correct?

21 A. Or some combination.

22 Q. Or some combination or some other one,
23 correct?

24 A. Yes, I agree.

1 of time on that, because it looked, at least
2 on the face of it, as if it would have been
3 difficult or impossible to implement. So, I
4 didn't go any further in that direction.

5 Q. And you're not purporting to offer such an
6 opinion at the trial of this case that it
7 was defective, because it didn't have a
8 lower retractable blade guard, are you?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Are power cutters such as the one Mr. Watson
11 was using generally used by the same
12 category of users as are portable circular
13 saws and mitre saws?

14 A. That's a tough question to answer, because
15 the user is really defined by what the
16 project is, and most circular saws that I'm
17 familiar with would span the population from
18 home owner, do-it-yourselfers, to
19 professional tradesmen, where I think power
20 cutters I think are probably almost always
21 used by professional -- not professional,
22 but people that are dedicated to commercial
23 use.

24 Q. Maybe that's another way of saying it. The

1 type of power cutter that Mr. Watson was
2 using is designed to be used by the
3 professional user, not the home owner,
4 do-it-yourselfer, correct?

5 A. I don't think it's specifically designed to
6 be used by a professional user. I think it
7 is what it is, and it tends to be used by
8 professional users, just because that's the
9 nature of what they're used for.

10 Q. Would that have any affect on whether you
11 think there is a type of person who
12 generally uses power cutters? Would that
13 have any bearing on whether you think power
14 cutters should come with blade brakes or
15 not?

16 A. I haven't really considered that except to
17 the degree that I'd say offhand right now
18 without much more thinking I see a lot of
19 accidents with all sorts of saws and very
20 often it's the professional tradesmen,
21 because of their familiarity or long-time
22 exposure to these saws that make them more
23 at risk than the average do-it-yourselfer.

24 Q. When did you first reach an opinion that

1 separate entity before this case.

2 Q. So, the first time you came to that
3 conclusion with regard to power cutters is
4 in connection with your work on this case?

5 A. Well, I don't see the power cutter as much
6 different than an ordinary hand-held saw,
7 except to the extent that it doesn't have
8 this additional -- it's heavier, beefier,
9 maybe a little harder to handle, but it
10 doesn't have the retractable guard, and
11 that's the only distinction. I did not say
12 power cutters are a different animal.

13 When I got this particular
14 investigation and thinking about it, the
15 more I thought about it the more I realized
16 blade brakes certainly could have been and I
17 suspect in the future will be applied to
18 this class of tool.

19 Q. Your opinion that you express in Exhibit 1
20 that the power cutter that Mr. Watson was
21 using was defective because it lacked a
22 blade brake, that was an opinion that you
23 arrived at in connection with and for the
24 purposes of this litigation, correct?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. You had previously come to opinions that
3 other types of power saws are defective
4 because they lack blade brakes?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. When did you first come to that opinion with
7 regard to any power saw?

8 A. I simply don't remember.

9 Q. Have you ever advised any government or
10 industry group of your opinion that power
11 saws without blade brakes are defective and
12 dangerous?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Have you done any research to determine the
15 frequency of coasting blade accidents with
16 power cutters like the one Mr. Watson was
17 using?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Are you aware of any empirical data that
20 shows the extent to which, if any, that the
21 coasting blade represents a hazard to an
22 experienced user of a power cutter?

23 A. Other than Dr. Funk's testing, I think it's
24 obvious on the face of it that there is a

1 hazard.

2 Q. What I'm trying to distinguish is the hazard
3 that's presented by a coasting blade of a
4 power cutter. Are you aware of any data or
5 statistics or empirical evidence that
6 indicates the extent to which coasting
7 blades on power cutters have hurt people?

8 A. I'm not aware of any statistics or of any
9 studies that have put that kind of data
10 together.

11 Q. Did you consider it important to know the
12 degree to which, if any, a power cutter is
13 dangerous to an operator without a blade
14 brake before coming to the conclusion that
15 it requires a blade brake?

16 MR. TOBIN: I'm not sure I
17 understand.

18 A. Would you say that again, please?

19 Q. It was an awkward question. Did you
20 consider it important to know the extent to
21 which, if any, a coasting blade on a power
22 cutter represents a danger to the operator
23 before you came to the opinion that power
24 cutters need to have blade brakes?

1 kind of braking effect that the Dewalt motor
2 had, either a 12- or 14-inch blade would
3 have stopped in approximately two seconds or
4 could have been made to stop in about two
5 seconds also.

6 Q. Did you discuss your work to determine the
7 stopping time of a blade with a blade brake
8 on a Partner saw with any other engineer?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Maybe you can just tell me how you went
11 about figuring out based on the stopping
12 time of the blade in a mitre saw how you
13 felt, how quickly you felt the blade brake
14 in a power cutter would have stopped the
15 blade?

16 A. Yes. Let me try to do it by way giving an
17 analogy if I can. It may be easier to
18 describe. Picture a car that has a set of
19 wheels on it and a set of brakes on the
20 wheels and you step on the brakes and the
21 car will stop in 50 feet or 10 seconds or
22 whatever it is. And now, if you would like
23 to know given the same sort of technology
24 for brakes how long would a heavier car or a

1 MR. TOBIN: Note my objection. You
2 can answer if you understand the question.

3 A. I'm not sure I can understand the question.
4 I can try to answer it without perhaps fully
5 understanding it, but ---

6 Q. I don't want you to do that.

7 MR. TOBIN: I don't want you to do
8 that. Let's just go off the record for a
9 second.

10 (Discussion off the record.)

11 Q. You'd never designed a power cutter at all,
12 correct?

13 A. That's right.

14 Q. And you certainly haven't designed a blade
15 brake for a power cutter, correct?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. You never prepared any design drawings or
18 prepared a prototype model of a power cutter
19 with a blade brake, true?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. And you never tested a power cutter with a
22 blade brake either, correct?

23 A. That's correct.

24 Q. You never had any formal training with

1 respect to designing or manufacturing blade
2 brakes for power cutters, true?

3 A. I have had formal training in engineering
4 which would be applied to such a design. I
5 have that training, yes.

6 Q. If this power cutter had had a blade brake
7 on it, do you have any basis for knowing how
8 long the blade brake would have taken to
9 stop the blade?

10 A. I have some basis for that, yes.

11 Q. What basis do you have for that?

12 A. Well, first of all, I preface it by saying
13 without the design in place and without
14 knowing what the design goals were, I think
15 the design goals could be met to whatever
16 degree desired.

17 What I'm saying is if someone said
18 to me this blade brake must have stopped the
19 saw within one second or two seconds or six
20 seconds, I have the feeling that it
21 certainly could be implemented, but in
22 general, yes, what I did was I went out
23 and looked at other saws of similar power,
24 did some rough, I won't say back of the

1 envelope calculations, but I have done some
2 calculations, and I came to the conclusion
3 that if they had blade brakes similar to
4 what's on the market now that the blade
5 could have stopped in approximately two
6 seconds.

7 Now, I have no doubt that it could
8 have been improved or degraded depending
9 upon what the goals were.

10 Q. And you're basing that, just so I
11 understand, on the stopping power of blade
12 brakes that are on other types of saws,
13 including portable circular saws and mitre
14 saws?

15 A. Primarily the mitre saw, because I think the
16 wattage of the motor was similar and the
17 blade size was similar, and all I did was
18 took effectively the stopping ability of, I
19 think it was the Dewalt specifically, and
20 applied that with some modifications and
21 adjustments for the weight of the abrasive
22 blades, and in my report I said something
23 about the Partner's abrasive blade.

24 I don't know precisely what brand

1 was used, but I did look up the weight of
2 the 12- to 14-inch abrasive blade based on
3 the exemplar that I have, did those
4 calculations and came up with the numbers
5 that indicated that seemed to me perfectly
6 reasonable to stop the blade within two
7 seconds.

8 Q. Again, that is based on the stopping time of
9 you said the Dewalt mitre saw?

10 A. The Dewalt and I think Ridgid was in the
11 same ballpark. Ridgid is another
12 manufacturer.

13 Q. You said you did some calculations there?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Are they in your notes?

16 A. Yes. It would have been in handwriting.

17 Q. Are these the notes? (Indicating)

18 A. No.

19 Q. Maybe you can pull them out.

20 (Brief recess.)

21 (Documents handed to counsel.)

22 MR. BARRY: If we could have the
23 court reporter mark these separately.

24 (Exhibit No. 5 Handwritten Notes

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1 lighter car going at either somewhat faster
2 or slower speeds could be made to stop.

3 And that's essentially what I did.

4 Instead of it being a linear speed where a
5 body is moving in a straight line and you're
6 dragging it to a stop, this is a product
7 that is spinning, and that's an analogy.

8 What I did is I looked at the
9 Dewalt saw that had I believe a 12-inch
10 steel blade on it and I replaced the steel
11 blade with two -- I don't have my numbers
12 here, but I think with two 10-inch steel
13 blades. I bolted them on to the Dewalt saw
14 instead of the saw blade that was on there
15 originally, and I saw how fast it came to a
16 stop, and it was just under two seconds.

17 Q. That was slower than it would have stopped
18 with the single blade?

19 A. I think so, yes. Basically, I then said
20 that represents, given the Dewalt saw's
21 speed, that represents the braking power of
22 the motor. Now, let's apply that braking
23 power of the motor to a 12- or 14-inch
24 abrasive blade, instead of the two 10-inch

1 blades.

2 So, at one point it's as if we
3 measured the car that stopped, the car that
4 weighed a thousand pounds and stopped in 50
5 feet. And now what we did is we changed the
6 car to a 2,000 pound car or a 1,500 pound
7 car going at a slightly different speed,
8 assuming that the brakes were as effective
9 or as ineffective as the first one was, and
10 I just ran the numbers and these are rough.
11 That's just to see whether it came out in
12 the same ballpark.

13 And what it turned out to be is
14 that if we put a 12- or 14-inch blade on
15 that Dewalt, which wasn't possible to do,
16 because physically it just didn't fit right,
17 and again the Dewalt saw also ran a
18 different speed, with a 14-inch blade it
19 would take 1.06 times, six percent longer
20 time to stop than what I tested the two
21 10-inch blades to be stopped at, which would
22 have meant two and a quarter seconds,
23 something like that.

24 And the same thing -- that was the

1 14-inch blade and with the 12-inch blade it
2 would have stopped in about 1.1 seconds,
3 something like that. And the whole purpose
4 was not to do an exhaustive mathematical
5 analysis.

6 A lot of it was ballparking based
7 on some numbers that I got for weights of
8 the 14-inch abrasive saw, to show that given
9 the state of technology now, that the Dewalt
10 motor, which is about the same size, same 15
11 amperes, 120 volt motor, it could bring
12 these blades to a stop in approximately two
13 seconds. That's the whole purpose of it.

14 Q. As an engineer have you ever attempted to
15 answer the question why, if it's the case,
16 no manufacturer of power cutters uses a
17 blade brake on its saws?

18 A. I could make some, I won't say guesses, but
19 I can come up with some possible
20 explanations.

21 Q. What possible explanations do you think
22 there are?

23 A. One would be inertia in the industry. It
24 hasn't been done. Nobody is clamoring for

1 is the date of your report.

2 A. I don't have it down. I sometimes don't
3 write everything down that I do, but it
4 would have been done sometime shortly after
5 receiving it.

6 Q. And you were mindful of the fact that you
7 had 30 days to provide any supplements to
8 your own expert report in view of what was
9 in defendant's expert report?

10 A. At that time I didn't have any supplemental
11 report to provide.

12 Q. When did you first have a supplemental
13 report to provide?

14 A. Within the last two weeks after getting the
15 videos when I suddenly realized that it was
16 possible to inadvertently actuate the
17 interlock.

18 Q. And Exhibit 12 is the letter to you
19 transmitting the videos; is that fair to
20 say?

21 (Document handed to witness.)

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. What's the date of that letter?

24 A. March 16th, 2006.

1 reconstruction climb down test where you
2 were timing how long it took to climb down
3 the ladder from the fifth or sixth rung
4 where Mr. Watson said he was?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. As you testified earlier, you got about nine
7 seconds?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. That was done before your report obviously?

10 A. Yes. That's Exhibit 9?

11 Q. Yes.

12 MR. BARRY: Mark that.

13 (Exhibit No. 13 ANSI B7.5-1983
14 marked for identification.)

15 (Document handed to witness.)

16 Q. This is Exhibit 13. Was that sent to you by
17 Mr. Tobin?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And did you find that of any relevance to
20 any of your opinions in this case?

21 A. No.

22 Q. That takes care of that. That makes it
23 easy. Do I understand correctly that the
24 first time you reached an opinion that there

1 might have been a problem with the interlock
2 on the saw that Mr. Watson was using was
3 after you received the videos about two
4 weeks ago, and particularly the Swedish
5 video?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did you think at all one way or the other
8 about the design of the interlock before
9 that point in time?

10 A. Before that period of time I operated the
11 interlock and it looked to me at the time
12 that it would have been difficult to
13 impossible to accidentally actuate the
14 trigger, and especially in the way
15 Mr. Watson had described what happened, I
16 had envisioned the saw hanging down and as
17 it hangs down why it pulls away from your
18 hand. You come away from the interlock.

19 And frankly, the learning process
20 and things gel slowly and when I saw the
21 video and this gentleman who first he was
22 tossing the saw, passing it from one hand to
23 the other actuating it and then he held it
24 hanging down and actuated it, and I said oh,

1 my goodness, that's possible. I didn't
2 think it was possible.

3 I tried it. I found it very
4 difficult to do, almost impossible with my
5 bare hand, and I put a work glove on and I
6 found then it became possible to do it with
7 a saw hanging down. And then I had realized
8 with someone that handled this saw all the
9 time, he probably, it probably became second
10 nature to him to actuate it, and it may have
11 been instinctively in grasping the saw that
12 he did it or then in passing it from one
13 hand to the other the weight of the saw
14 caused the interlock button to be depressed.
15 And at that point I realized that this
16 interlock button is not in the right place
17 for safety.

18 Q. So, it wasn't that you didn't think about
19 the issue before?

20 A. It's hard to say. I can't say that I sat
21 down and wrote everything out and said what
22 do I think about and what don't I think
23 about. I looked at it. I saw it. I
24 recognized it was an interlock. It didn't

1 -- it simply didn't occur to me that it
2 could be inadvertently actuated.

3 Q. Have you ever designed an interlock or
4 trigger lock for a power saw?

5 A. No.

6 Q. You've never done a design drawing or
7 developed a prototype for a trigger lock for
8 a power saw, have you?

9 A. No.

10 Q. And therefore, you haven't tested any
11 alternate design trigger lock or interlock
12 for a power saw, have you?

13 A. Other than for the purposes of this
14 deposition, I've done some mental design, of
15 course, saying what would I do, what do I
16 think would be a better interlock, a safer
17 interlock, and I don't need to actually put
18 pen to paper to do that. And I think there
19 are alternative ways of doing it that would
20 have prevented inadvertent operation.

21 Q. What alternative ways are there of doing it
22 that would have prevented an inadvertent
23 operation?

24 A. I am going to have to preface this by saying

1 I haven't been hired to redesign the saw,
2 and in engineering designs you try an
3 approach. You experiment with it and you
4 test it on people. You see whether it works
5 or not. Then you redesign it and you refine
6 it, and what we're doing here is artificial
7 in the sense that all I'm going to be able
8 to give you is some two or three approaches
9 to what I would take, and then after working
10 with them, trying some prototypes, testing
11 them on people, they would either be
12 modified or discarded or what.

13 But number one, this is a heavy saw
14 and when you grasp it and hold it you need
15 to apply some force to the handle to be able
16 to control this weight. Therefore that
17 handle is not only to guide it when cutting.
18 It's also a handle that one uses to move the
19 saw around from one hand to the other and
20 carry it.

21 I wouldn't put the interlock
22 unprotected as it is in that handle, because
23 in holding the weight of the saw, depending
24 upon how one holds it, if you tip the saw

1 like this and the weight is on the
2 interlock. So, I number one, would move the
3 interlock out of the internal cavity of the
4 handle. I would probably start by putting
5 it up on top of the handle, so that it could
6 be reached by the thumb and I would have put
7 some barriers around the side of it. Maybe
8 it's a slide switch, a slide push switch, so
9 that one has to kind of awkwardly reach up
10 front to get it and then put your hand back
11 into a comfortable position for holding the
12 trigger down.

13 No. 2, I might have put a barrier
14 around, similar to the interlock that's
15 there now, except not leaving it exposed as
16 it is, but having it in kind of a barrier
17 area, so one has to use the tip of one's
18 finger to actuate it, and it would have to
19 be done in such a way that if you bumped
20 into it you would be bumping into the
21 barrier rather than just the point of the
22 trigger.

23 And the third alternative would be
24 something that required a simultaneous press

1 of two fingers in another area. Once that
2 was done and the trigger was pulled you
3 could release it. It's in a sense analogous
4 to the two-handed operation that's needed on
5 punch presses.

6 Q. I'm sorry.

7 A. Those are three approaches that I would
8 start with and what would come out
9 eventually might look just like that or it
10 might look different depending upon what the
11 results were.

12 Q. So, it would be fair to say that these are
13 concepts or approaches that you've thought
14 about, but haven't actually designed out or
15 tested?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. Have you discussed with any other engineers
18 these concepts about an alternate design
19 trigger lock?

20 A. No.

21 Q. You can't recall ever using yourself a power
22 cutter with such an alternate design trigger
23 lock as you sit here now, can you?

24 A. I can't recall. I don't know whether the

1 saw actually did use, had or didn't have
2 such an interlock or any interlock. I just
3 don't know.

4 MR. BARRY: Can we take just a few
5 minutes and then we'll move on to one other
6 topic and then we will be finished.

7 (Discussion off the record.)

8 (Brief recess.)

9 Q. Mr. Wilder, I think you may have said this
10 already, but would it be accurate to say
11 that your opinion about the trigger lock was
12 developed in connection with and for
13 purposes of this case?

14 A. The comments that I have made about this
15 particular trigger lock, but I would have
16 had the same thoughts about another device
17 having a trigger lock if that was implicated
18 in the accident.

19 Q. Right, but, I mean, you came to that opinion
20 about this trigger lock in connection with
21 your work on this case?

22 A. This trigger lock in connection with this
23 work on this case.

24 Q. Correct.

1 A. But I have looked into and given opinions on
2 other two-handed and other safety devices on
3 other machines. So, I've considered how one
4 can protect against inadvertent operation in
5 other matters, not just in this matter.

6 Q. Had you ever, before you came to the opinion
7 about the trigger lock on Mr. Watson's saw,
8 expressed the opinion that a trigger lock on
9 any other portable abrasive power cutter,
10 using your definition of power cutter, was
11 defective?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Now, in your report that we marked Exhibit 1
14 you ---

15 A. I'm sorry, let me clarify that a little bit,
16 because it goes way back, and it's not a
17 power cutter, but if you -- are you
18 restricting your question to a power cutter?

19 Q. It was about power cutters, yes.

20 A. Then my answer stands.

21 Q. Was there another case in which you had
22 a ---

23 A. It wasn't a power cutter.

24 Q. You expressed some opinions about warnings

1 said that. I don't remember him saying
2 that.

3 Q. But I think you said earlier in this
4 deposition that you would expect that
5 Mr. Watson would in any case have understood
6 that the coasting blade, that the blade
7 continues to coast after the trigger is
8 released, and that a coasting or spinning
9 blade can cause injury, correct?

10 A. Yes. The warnings, in light of my new
11 understanding of the defect, can be the
12 interlock, I would expand the warnings to be
13 not only of the danger of the spinning
14 coastdown blade, but also inadvertent
15 grasping of the handle in such a way as to
16 actuate the trigger.

17 Q. So, there should be a warning about that you
18 say?

19 A. Well, I really think warnings are a second
20 line of defense. The real issue is the
21 design.

22 Q. Okay. I take it you haven't actually sat
23 down to write additional warnings for this
24 saw, true?

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. And you haven't actually tested the effect
3 of any different warnings on the saw?

4 A. No. That would be a process where you would
5 write several and test them on groups of
6 people, etcetera. That would be quite a
7 project.

8 Q. Not something you have done?

9 A. Not something I have done.

10 Q. You're not aware of any data or studies
11 indicating the effect that warnings about
12 the coasting blade or warnings about the
13 inadvertent starting of the saw would have
14 on users of power saws, are you?

15 A. There are lots of studies having to do with
16 the effect of warnings on people in all
17 sorts of products. I know of none
18 specifically with respect to power cutters.

19 Q. Let me just ask you for a moment about some
20 of your prior testimony. You have
21 testified, you have been consulted in a
22 number of cases over the years, a number of
23 litigation matters, correct?

24 A. Yes.

1 Q. And you have testified many times on
2 deposition and also in trials, true?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Can you estimate the number of times before
5 today that you have given deposition
6 testimony?

7 A. It would be just an estimate. I'd say rough
8 estimate probably 40 to maybe 50 times.

9 Q. How many times have you testified in trial?

10 A. Approximately I'd say two dozen times.

11 Q. You testified about a wide range of
12 different products, true?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And you have found according to your
15 testimony a number of different products to
16 be defective, true?

17 A. I found products to be defective and I've
18 also found products not to be defective.

19 MR. TOBIN: Not to interrupt you,
20 if you're going to ask questions about prior
21 testimony and you're going to use prior
22 testimony to cross-examine my witness, I
23 want to make sure the subject testimony is
24 marked as an exhibit and is available.

1 MR. BARRY: The subject

2 testimony ---

3 MR. TOBIN: You've got prior
4 testimony in your hands and you're asking
5 him about it.

6 MR. BARRY: It's not prior
7 testimony. It's work product that I've done
8 on the basis of reviewing transcripts that I
9 have gotten. It's not -- do I have
10 depositions in my hand? I don't.

11 MR. TOBIN: If you're going to use
12 a quote from deposition testimony, I want it
13 marked and available.

14 MR. BARRY: I am not going to quote
15 from it. I mean, I have reviewed prior
16 testimony. I have got boxes of it, to be
17 honest with you, in my office, and I have a
18 summary that my paralegal has done here.

19 So, I'm not sure.

20 MR. TOBIN: Well, I think I'm
21 entitled -- if you're using prior testimony
22 to cross-examine the witness, I think I'm
23 entitled to it, whether it be produced as a
24 request for production of documents or

1 whether it be marked as exhibits at
2 deposition. We can discuss it later. I
3 suppose if you're not going to quote from it
4 here today, we can discuss it later.

5 MR. BARRY: I'm not.

6 Q. Have you testified on behalf of the
7 plaintiff in a case involving an abrasive
8 cut-off saw?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And have you found that saw to be defective?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Have you testified for the plaintiff in a
13 case involving an abrasive saw/brush cutter?
14 Let me back up.

15 A. I remember a brush cutter.

16 Q. I was going to change it to brush cutter.
17 Have you testified in a case for plaintiff
18 involving a brush cutter?

19 A. I don't believe I testified, and you'd have
20 to show me the case, but I don't believe I
21 ever got to testify with respect to brush
22 cutter. I may have. I just simply don't
23 remember, but I don't recall anything having
24 to do with an abrasive blade on a brush

1 cutter.

2 Q. Coelho vs Kalamazoo?

3 A. That's in Massachusetts, correct?

4 Q. Could be. I don't know.

5 A. Yes, I remember that. It was not a brush
6 cutter. It was a cut-off saw, an abrasive
7 cut-off, a fixed machine. It was a chop
8 saw, if you will.

9 Q. Did you testify for the plaintiff?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Did you find it to be defective?

12 A. It was defective.

13 Q. Have you testified for the plaintiff in a
14 case involving an automatic door?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Did you find the door to be defective?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Did you testify in a case involving an
19 automatic sliding electric door?

20 A. Yes, I believe so.

21 Q. For the plaintiff?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Did you find that to be defective?

24 A. Yes, it was.

1 Q. Previously testified in a case involving a
2 baby changing table?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. For the plaintiff?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Did you find that product to be defective?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Did you testify in a case or cases involving
9 bicycles?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. For the plaintiff?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Did you find the bicycle to be defective?

14 A. There were more than one bicycle case, and
15 if it turned out that I testified,
16 undoubtedly I found it defective.

17 Otherwise, it would not have reached
18 testimony.

19 When I don't find it defective and
20 attorney for the plaintiff calls on me, it
21 never gets to deposition or trial. I
22 explain that it's not defective and the case
23 -- I don't see any more of the case.

24 Q. So, you found more than one bicycle to be

1 defective?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. You testified for the plaintiff in a case
4 involving a car wash?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. That involved a death?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Did you find the car wash to be defective?

9 A. I would have to think about that a little
10 more. It was not just the car wash. It was
11 the configuration of the whole structure and
12 where the doors were and where the car wash
13 carriage moved. It was more complex than
14 just the machine.

15 Q. Was there a defect in the overall machinery?

16 A. There was a defect in the overall layout of
17 the car wash, considering the building and
18 the door. What it was is there was a door
19 right next to the path of the brushes that
20 came by, a door through which somebody tried
21 to get to before the car wash carriage came
22 by, and he didn't make it.

23 Q. Have you testified in a case for the
24 plaintiff again involving a chain saw?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Have you found, did you find the chain saw
3 to be defective?

4 A. The one I'm thinking of blew apart. It was
5 defective.

6 Q. What was the defect in the car wash?

7 A. The car wash was the ---

8 Q. Excuse me, I'm sorry, the chain saw case.

9 A. As I recall the mechanism flew apart during
10 normal use and the chain whipped around and
11 took out someone's eye.

12 Q. Do you know who the manufacturer of the
13 chain saw was?

14 A. I don't remember.

15 Q. You've testified in at least one circular
16 saw case, correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And that was for the plaintiff?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Did you find it to be defective?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Have you testified in slip and fall cases?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. For the plaintiff?

1 A. Sometimes. Sometimes for the defendant.

2 Q. Did you testify in a case against Hobart
3 involving a commercial meat grinder?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And testified there for the plaintiff?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did you find the meat grinder to be
8 defective?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. You testified in a case involving a
11 commercial woodworking shaping machine?

12 A. Yes, Delta, D-E-L-T-A, I believe.

13 Q. And that testimony was also for the
14 plaintiff?

15 A. It was.

16 Q. And you found the machine to be defective?

17 A. And the judgment was found that it was
18 defective, yes.

19 Q. So, the jury agreed with you in that case?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Case involving a diaper changing machine?

22 A. A table that you see in a bathroom, usually
23 a little tray that comes down. This
24 particular tray took off the tip of a little

1 baby's finger.

2 Q. And you testified for the plaintiff?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Did you find the table to be defective?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Have you testified in a case for the
7 plaintiff involving a die cutting machine?

8 A. I remember a case. I don't know whether it
9 was specifically called a die cutting
10 machine.

11 Q. Grant versus Bobst?

12 A. Yes, I do.

13 Q. That was for the plaintiff?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And you found it to be defective?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Did you testify in a case involving a door
18 mechanism at the rear of an 18-wheeler
19 truck?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. That was for the plaintiff also?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And you found the mechanism to be defective?

24 A. And again, the jury agreed with us.

1 Q. Are you telling me about the cases in which
2 the jury didn't agree with you?

3 A. No.

4 Q. There were some of those, right.

5 A. I'm sure there were. I just don't remember
6 any of them.

7 Q. Did you testify in a case involving a
8 dumpster?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. That was for the plaintiff?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And did the jury agree with you in that
13 case?

14 A. I don't think it went that far. You'll have
15 to refresh my memory. I believe it settled.

16 Q. Before it settled you found the dumpster to
17 be defective?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Have you found electric circuitless saws,
20 one or more to be defective?

21 A. Now you're going to have to ---

22 Q. Circuitless must be circular saw.

23 A. Circular saw.

24 Q. That was a case of Corsino against Makita?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. You found the circular saw to be defective?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Do you remember what the reason was?

5 A. I think it was because this was a
6 left-handed gentleman operating the saw and
7 the saw was designed for right-handed
8 people.

9 And now you're stretching my memory
10 a little bit, but as I recall, he tried to
11 do a cut by moving the lever forward and
12 exposing the blade, so he could either make
13 a plunge cut or make a steeply angled cut,
14 and his hand slipped off the lever into the
15 blade. And I found that there were many
16 other saws on the market that were not
17 susceptible to having your hand slip off
18 like that.

19 Q. Were you involved for the plaintiff in a
20 case involving an electrocution in
21 uninterruptible power supply with door
22 latch?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And that Harry Richardson was involved in

1 that one, do you remember?

2 A. Yes, I remember that.

3 Q. How did you find him?

4 A. I didn't find him. He was on the other side
5 of the table.

6 Q. I meant how did you find him?

7 A. How did I find him? I don't recall.

8 Q. Did you find the power supply or something
9 about it to be defective?

10 A. Absolutely.

11 Q. How did that case turn out?

12 A. The jury did not agree.

13 Q. Have you found an emergency alarm switch to
14 be defective?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Have you found an extrusion machine in a
17 plastic pelletizing plant to be defective?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Food waste disposer to be defective?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. What was the defect in that?

22 A. It spit out a piece of a cup or a saucer and
23 took out a gentleman's eye. It was a
24 commercial waste disposer.

1 Q. We've already talked about circular saws.

2 What was the Hizal case against Makita?

3 What was that about?

4 A. I believe that one was where that was one of
5 the saws that was available both with and
6 without a brake, and his did not have a
7 brake, and I can't remember the details of
8 how the accident occurred, but I felt that I
9 think in that particular case for a few
10 dollars of manufacturing cost all the saws
11 should have had a brake. It's like going in
12 and buying a car and them asking you whether
13 you want safety glass or not.

14 Q. So, that was the defect, the lack of a
15 brake?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. So, you found ladders, more than one of
18 them, to be defective?

19 A. I found ladders that were not defective and
20 I found ladders that were defective.

21 Q. Have you found lawn mowers to be defective?

22 A. Some of them.

23 Q. You testified for the plaintiff in Abdulai
24 versus Home Depot, a lawn mower case?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And there you found the product to be
3 defective?

4 A. I don't think so. I think there someone --
5 again, you're stretching my memory. I
6 believe someone had modified the machine, I
7 believe at Home Depot, making it defective,
8 but I don't recall precisely what happened.
9 I know the machine had been modified.

10 Q. Have you testified for the plaintiff that a
11 leaf blower was defective?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Have you testified for the plaintiff that a
14 lift for a connector of a tractor trailer
15 was defective?

16 A. Yes. Not a lift, but a connector.

17 Q. A connector. That was the Hassey versus
18 Silver Eagle case?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Have you testified that a log splitter was
21 defective?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. A machine for elevating roofing materials,
24 conveying belt, conveyor belt?

1 A. It fell over, yes.

2 Q. That was defective?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Have you testified that at least one manlift
5 was defective?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. By the way, just because a product is
8 involved in an accident doesn't necessarily
9 mean it's defective, does it?

10 A. As I said, you're slanting it in the sense
11 of the questions you's asking, because
12 you're only seeing the ones that I did find
13 defective. There are many products that I
14 investigate that I conclude are not
15 defective, and then it never goes to the
16 deposition or trial, but there is no record
17 of those.

18 Q. You found a milling machine to be defective?

19 A. Yes. No. I'm sorry, I found the milling
20 machine to be not defective.

21 Q. In the Calvo versus DoAll case?

22 A. That's correct. That was a defendant's
23 case.

24 Q. I'll take that off my list.

1 A. Or add it to your list. To the other list,

2 and the jury agreed on that one.

3 Q. How about a moped, have you ever found a
4 moped to be defective?

5 A. I simply don't remember that now.

6 Q. Fair answer. Have you found a mooring dock
7 to be defective?

8 A. Give me the name.

9 Q. I can't. I would if I could. I can't in
10 this case?

11 A. There was a case that involved a boat and
12 someone jumping from the dock into the boat,
13 and I can't remember any more about that.

14 Oh, wait, wait, wait, wait. I'm sorry,
15 mooring dock. That was a walkway, I
16 believe, as part of the mooring dock, that
17 was a slip and fall on a long gangway
18 plankway going down to the mooring dock.

19 Q. So, the dock wasn't defective?

20 A. It wasn't the dock. This was part of the
21 dock, but it was the ---

22 Q. Have you found a nuclear medicine machine
23 and table to be defective?

24 A. Yes.

1 Q. Have you found a plumber's power sewer auger
2 or piper auger to be defective?

3 A. Electric snake, yes.

4 Q. You found that to be defective. A pneumatic
5 nail gun?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. A pole snow trail, whatever that is, in
8 Naber versus Win-Sum Ski Corp.?

9 A. I remember the case, but give me the title
10 that you have again.

11 Q. N-A-B-E-R.

12 A. No. I remember the case, but what did you
13 call it?

14 Q. Pole snow trail. I'm reading from
15 something. I don't know what that is.

16 A. What it was was there were some bamboo poles
17 buried just under the snow with some parts
18 of them sticking out on a ski slope.

19 Q. I agree with you on that one.

20 A. The defendant did not. He said the New York
21 State law specifically states hazards and
22 subsurface as hazards are not the ---

23 Q. How did that defendant make out?

24 A. We'll go off the record later. He won.

1 Q. We'll talk about it. Power drain cleaner,
2 that's a snake. You found that to be
3 defective?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. A rail saw?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. A riding mower, you found those defective on
8 some occasions?

9 A. More than one, sure.

10 Q. A router, have you found a router to be
11 defective?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Have you found a roadway milling machine to
14 be defective?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Have you found a ski signal alarm system to
17 be defective on behalf of a plaintiff?

18 A. Not that I can recall.

19 Q. Lionetti versus Kapsan Standfort Corp.?

20 A. I remember that case. Nothing to do with
21 ski. It was a ---

22 Q. I said signal alarm system.

23 A. I'm sorry. Yes. It was in a nursing home
24 or an assisted living home where there was a

1 pull cord for an emergency alarm that didn't
2 work. The lady did fall and pulled the
3 alarm and all it did was came apart in her
4 hands, I think.

5 Q. So, that you found to be defective?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. You found ski boots to be defective?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And ski bindings to be defective?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Sneakers to be defective, at least one pair?

12 A. One highly unusual kind of a sneaker, yes.

13 Very unusual. I would not call it a
14 sneaker.

15 Q. What was it?

16 A. It was -- apparently it was a training shoe;
17 whereas, I recall the fore part of the shoe
18 was like two inches up in the air and there
19 was no heel. So, you were supposed to
20 bounce around on that and strengthen your
21 calves, and what it did is snap somebody's
22 Achilles heel, Achilles tendon.

23 (Discussion off the record.)

24 Q. Have you found a snow blower to be

1 defective?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Stools or chairs to be defective on
4 occasion?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Swimming pools and swimming pool filters to
7 be defective?

8 A. Oh, yes.

9 Q. Have you found a stud gun to be defective?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Tables from time to time?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Trash compactor?

14 A. I can't recall that.

15 Q. Estate of David Young?

16 A. Oh, yes. More than a trash compactor. It's
17 a baling machine for scrap paper and
18 cardboard killed someone.

19 Q. Was it a death case?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Have you found a treadmill to be defective?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. What was wrong with the treadmill?

24 A. I'm trying to remember. There was more than

1 one. One of them ran backwards after
2 repair. The serviceman came and the next
3 time they got on it ran ---

4 Q. A welding helmet?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. A wrench?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Have you done automobile accident
9 reconstruction cases?

10 A. A little bit.

11 Q. And you have done some slip and fall cases?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Would it be fair to say that the vast
14 majority of your cases are for the plaintiff
15 as opposed to the defendant?

16 A. I don't know what you mean by vast majority.

17 Q. What percentage, how would you break it
18 down?

19 A. I would guess 80 percent.

20 Q. For the plaintiff?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And over the last five years what percentage
23 of your income has been derived from work on
24 litigation matters?

1 A. Essentially all of it. I mean other than
2 investments and things like that.

3 Q. Earned income?

4 A. Earned income.

5 MR. BARRY: I think that's all I
6 have.

7 MR. TOBIN: I have got to ask a
8 couple.

9 CROSS-EXAMINATION

10 BY MR. TOBIN:

11 Q. I have a few questions for you just for
12 clarification. A little bit earlier you
13 talked about different types of interlock
14 that could be incorporated into this saw.

15 Do you recall that?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. The different types of interlocks you
18 described, are they used on power tools and
19 devices in the current market?

20 A. There are many interlocks used on power
21 tools in today's market.

22 Q. You talked about interlocks that are
23 recessed or guarded?

24 A. Yes.

1 Q. Are there products on the market today that
2 use such interlocks?

3 A. I've seen them. I can't specifically pull
4 one out right now to describe to you.

5 Q. But it's well accepted in the industry that
6 they're used?

7 MR. BARRY: Objection to form.

8 A. I believe so, yes.

9 Q. Mr. Wilder, can you conclude to a reasonable
10 degree of engineering certainty that the
11 presence of a blade brake and an effective
12 interlock would have prevented Mr. Watson's
13 injury?

14 A. Would have prevented or mitigated it if both
15 of those features were part of his saw.

16 Q. Can you explain that, please?

17 A. Well, I believe since we don't know or I
18 don't know precisely what happened, how much
19 of his injury was caused by coasting versus
20 how much of it might have been caused by a
21 powered on blade, since we don't know -- and
22 how much it might have been caused by a
23 coasting blade, the presence of both of
24 those safety devices, a blade brake and an

1 interlock in my opinion would have either
2 prevented or mitigated this injury.

3 Q. Mr. Wilder, can you conclude to a reasonable
4 degree of engineering certainty that
5 Mr. Watson's injury likely took place when
6 he was near the bottom of the ladder?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Can you explain that conclusion for me,
9 please?

10 A. Well, yes. He climbed down the ladder
11 several steps, and if he had been injured
12 halfway up the ladder I doubt very much
13 whether he would have been able to
14 successfully negotiate the rest of the
15 ladder, and he certainly wouldn't have
16 testified that when and as he got to the
17 bottom the injury occurred. He would have
18 said as I was going down the ladder or
19 something like that, but he specifically
20 testified that his foot was either on the
21 ground or just about on the ground and
22 that's when he felt the injury, became aware
23 of the injury.

24 Q. A little bit earlier we talked about

1 warnings. Is there a warning on the device
2 itself regarding the danger of a coasting
3 blade?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Should there be a warning on the device
6 itself?

7 A. Well, again, my opinion is that warnings
8 were a second line of defense. First line
9 of defense is to design a machine which is
10 safe in and of itself as far as it can be
11 done. A warning might or might not have
12 been helpful. I can't tell you that.

13 Q. Is there any kind of a warning on the device
14 regarding inadvertent activation?

15 A. Not that I saw.

16 Q. Finally, is there a warning on the device or
17 even in the owner's manual regarding whether
18 this particular device should be used while
19 climbing a ladder?

20 A. I would have to look through that. I don't
21 believe it says anything about that in
22 there, but I would have to look through the
23 manual again. In any event, people in the
24 real world have to use ladders to sometimes

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Fig. 1

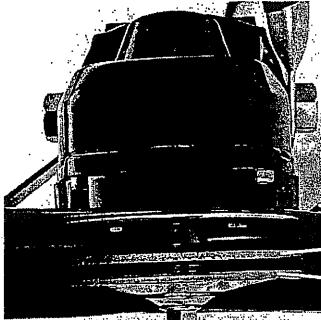


Fig. 2

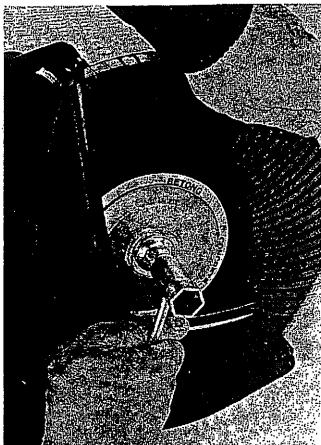
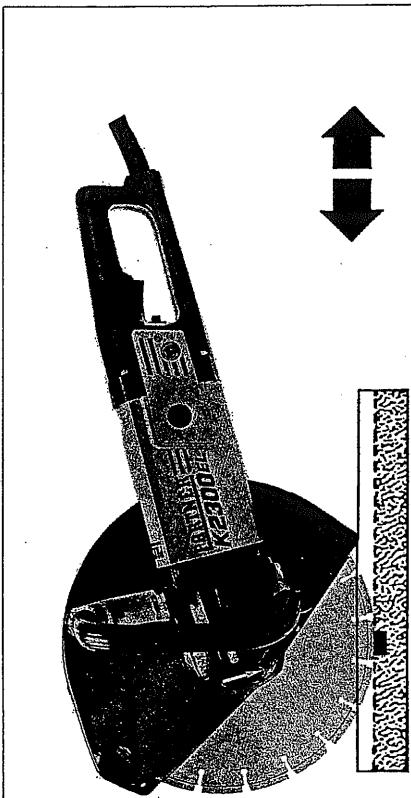


Fig. 3



Foreword

In order to ensure that your power cutter is the good Partner you have every right to expect, we advise you to devote a few minutes to reading through this book which is intended to make proper maintenance of the machine easier and also to show you how to carry out necessary checks and service work.

The power cutter is a tool with high cutting capacity and is fitted with protective components to make work as safe as possible. If these components are out of operation or if the machine is used carelessly or the wrong way, then it can cause injuries to the operator or people standing close to the machine.

For this reason you should read through the safety regulations very thoroughly.

Under no circumstances may a power cutter be modified from its original design unless the manufacturer has granted permission for this in writing. Non-authorized modifications can result in safety hazards.

Partner Industrial

What is what? (Fig 4)

- 1. Cutter wheel
- 2. Guard
- 3. Lock button for switch
- 4. Switch

Technical data

	Voltage	Power	r.p.m.	
K2300 EL	230V	2300W	4500	Class 1*
K2300 EL	110V	2000W	4500	Class 1*
K2300 EL	120V	15A-60Hz	4500	Class 1*
K2300 EL	100V	1400W	4500	Class 1*
K2300 EL	115V	15A, 60 Hz-CSA	4500	Class 1*

*The machine is not double insulated - must be grounded.

Disc diameter max 300 mm (12")
Weight 9.0 kg (20 lbs)

Sound level A* 95
B* 108

A* = Sound pressure level at the ear of the user dB (A) max. speed acc. to ISO/DIS 11201.
B* = Sound power level dB (A) acc. to ISO 3744.

Vibration level
Handle vibrations measured acc. to ISO/CD 8662-4, m/s²
Front handle 3.7
Rear handle 4.2

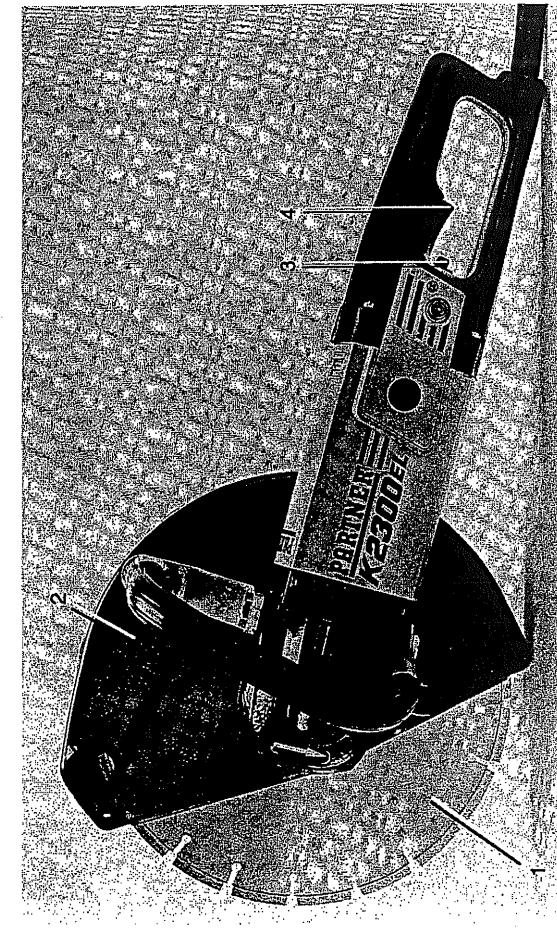


Fig. 4